

The Mercury.

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JOHN P. SANBORN, Editor.

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NEWPORT, R. I.

Societies Occupying Mercury Hall

ROGER WILLIAMS LODGE, No. 28, Order Sons of St. George, Percy Jeffery, President; Fred Hall, Secretary; meets 1st and 3d Mondays.

NEWPORT TENT, No. 18, Knights of Macabees, Charles D. Dudley, Commander; Charles R. Crandall, Record Keeper; meets 2d and 4th Mondays.

COURT WATSON, No. 978, FORESTERS OF AMERICA, Alexander Nicol, Chief Ranger; Robert Johnstone, Recording Secretary; meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays.

NEWPORT CAMP, No. 767, M. W. A., James W. Wilson, Ven. Consul; Charles R. Packard, Clerk; meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays.

THE NEWPORT HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, James Sullivan, President; David McIntosh, Secretary; meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays.

OCEAN LODGE, No. 7, A. O. U. E., George E. Swan, Master Workman; Perry R. Dawley, Recorder; meets second and fourth Wednesdays.

MALBONE LODGE, No. 98, N. E. O. P. T. F. Allan, Warden; Dudley E. Campbell, Secretary; meets 1st and 3d Thursdays.

LADIES' AUXILIARY, Ancient Order of Hibernians, meets 2d and 4th Thursdays.

REDWOOD LODGE, No. 11, K. of P., George Russell, Chancellor Commander; Robert S. Franklin, Keeper of Records and Seal; meets 1st and 3d Fridays.

DAVIS DIVISION, No. 8, U. E. K. of P., Sh. Knight Captain William H. Langley; Everett L. Gorton, Recorder; meets first Fridays.

Local Matters.

Regimental Staff Entertains.

Thursday evening the staff officers of the Roosevelt and Fairbanks Regiment entertained the members of the Middle-town Cavalcade and the Portsmouth Rough Riders at dinner in Odd Fellows' Hall. In addition there were present as guests many of the prominent Republicans of the city and state, including the Governor-elect, Hon. George H. Utter.

The hall was attractively decorated with hunting and streamers. At the long tables were seated the diners who did ample justice to the good things provided by Caterer Muenchinger. When the cravings of the inner man had been satisfied cigars were lighted and the men sat back to listen to the speaking. Mr. John Mahan introduced Col. Herbert Bliss as the master of ceremonies for the evening. Among the speakers, besides Governor Utter, were Mr. Robert S. Burlingame, Col. Howard R. Peckham of the Middle-town Cavalcade, Col. Arthur A. Sherman of the Portsmouth Rough Riders, Mr. Clark Burdick, chairman of the Republican City Committee, and others. Between the speeches there were interspersed selections by the Algonquin Mandolin Club and vocal solos.

Governor-elect Utter was introduced and was greeted with prolonged applause. He delivered an able address, calling attention to the duties that would devolve upon him as Governor in the next year. He said that he entered the office absolutely unpledged and that he should do in every instance what he thought to be best for the good of the state as a whole. If there is anything that displeases the people of any section of the state they should remember other parts as well. He made a very interesting address and was liberally applauded.

Those present were given an opportunity to meet the new Governor, after which the gathering broke up.

The ladies of William Ellery Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, gave a large whist party at the residence of Mrs. John P. Sanborn on Broadway, Thursday night. The entertainment was a very pleasant one and reflects much credit on the ladies of the entertainment committee, with Mrs. Walter C. Goffe as chairman, who managed the affair. The prize winners were: first prizes, Mrs. Robert Morley and Mrs. David Stevens; second, Mrs. Edward P. Gosling and Col. A. A. Barker.

The Arctic Ice Company was making preparations to begin cutting ice today, but the snow of Thursday night and Friday has interfered with the arrangements. There is a good thickness of ice on all the ponds. The snow of the early part of the week sunk the ice and then froze, making good ice but the last snow fall seemed to prevent a further freezing.

Governor-elect Utter has announced his personal staff and executive secretary as follows: Staff—Everett E. Whipple, Secretary; Zeas W. Bliss, Crutcher; George H. Webb, Providence; Dr. J. Henry Manning, Providence; Austin S. Cobb, Woonsocket; Harold A. Peckham, Newport. Executive secretary, Richard W. Jennings.

"Street Railways."

It surprised the motormen and conductors of the Fall River Division of the Old Colony Street Railway who heard the talk given by Mr. Robert H. Derrah last Thursday night to learn that there were places on their lines which had made history about which they knew little or nothing. Mr. Derrah talked on "Street Railways, Past and Present" and in the course of his descriptive travel about the state in a trolley car he called the attention of the railway men to the important part which they played in making this method of travel pleasant and popular.

"Both the man on the front end who looks after the safety of the passengers and the man on the rear who watches for their comfort, have responsible places in the development of a street railway," said Mr. Derrah.

"Suppose we have built a line through a beautiful territory which passes historic places that interest every New Englander. Would that line remain popular and have the travel, if the motormen were careless and accidents occurred with frequency. Or would it retain its popularity if the conductors were discourteous and made no effort to assist in the enjoyment of the scenery?"

"No your motormen must be careful and your conductors courteous in order that the line may retain its popularity. What is more refreshing to a passenger on a trolley car who is making the day's trip than to find a conductor who points out the historic places and has a word of information here and there."

"Don't you think also that it must make a passenger feel distinctly at his ease when he notes the fact that the motorman starts his car without a jerk which throws him back in his seat?" asked Mr. Derrah.

The speaker went on to describe the development of the street railway from the time the idea was first conceived when the mule bobtail came into existence to the present palatial parlor car which is to be seen running through the streets today. Each development was illustrated with large stereopticon views.

From the development Mr. Derrah turned his attention to an interesting description of what could be seen in a day's trolley trip. He took his audience in their imagination to several of the beautiful parks on the lines of the Old Colony and Boston & Northern Street Railways, turned suddenly and brought them through the woods, then by the side of a beautiful river, now into Salem, Marblehead and Lynn, where he showed the places in which history has been made, then to the beach and to the shore from which grand views of the old ocean could be obtained here and there.

There were many amongst the audience who noted with surprise that they hadn't thought about the beauty possibilities along the lines shown by Mr. Derrah. At the conclusion he was piled with questions.

The talk was regarded as something unique in its line. He delivered a similar talk to the motormen and conductors of the Lynn Division of the Boston & Northern Street Railway last Monday night, to-night he speaks in Taunton. Mr. Derrah, who is Passenger & Advertising Agent of the Old Colony and Boston & Northern Street Railways, has already been asked to talk about his plans before several clubs, associations, and churches. He is an enthusiast in the matter of street railways and their possibilities for pleasure trips.

Severe Snow Storms.

During the past week there have been more snowstorms than can be remembered by the average Newporter in any similar length of time. Last Saturday night and Sunday morning there was a brisk fall of snow which, added to that already on the ground, made the sleighing excellent. Then the sun came out and everything looked fine. Monday noon another snow storm broke, this time of much more severity than the one of Saturday night. The snow fell for about 21 hours, at times coming down in large quantities. In consequence when it ceased there was about ten inches of snow on the ground. The street railway men kept their snow plows at work all night and owing to their labors there was little delay to traffic. The milkmen had rather a hard time getting in but as the snow did not drift very much it was not a very serious matter.

The weight of the snow played havoc at the garage of the Pope Manufacturing Company, a shedlike structure near Bellevue avenue. The roof proved insufficient to sustain the weight and it collapsed doing considerable damage to some automobiles stored within.

Thursday evening another snowstorm began and continued through the night. It was not a very brisk storm but while it lasted it served to give householders another chance to clear their sidewalks.

The many storms of the past few days have served to delay all outside work. The new St. Joseph's Church remains just as it was, and the new high school has gone forward but slowly. The combination of lots of snow and very cold weather has been against the workmen.

Members of Redwood Lodge, No. 11, Knights of Pythias, went to Warren on Thursday evening to return the goose. They also threw in a rooster for good measure. A very pleasant time was experienced notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather.

Newport Hospital.

Said by the Attorney General and the City of Newport.

The Attorney General has brought suit against the corporation of the Newport Hospital. The bill for an accounting and change of trustees has been filed, but not yet published. The object of these proceedings was set out in a resolution of the city council in September. The corporation is a private concern, with the duties and liabilities of similar corporations. It received its charter in 1878; and in addition to private benefactions the city transferred to it about \$3,000, the accumulations of a fund left by Samuel Elam. A reserve of \$10,000 was raised, and deposited in Savings Bank of Newport, but the chief reliance of the Hospital for any deficiency for many years was an annual collection taken up in the churches on Hospital Sunday. The corporation was thus kept free of debt, and it became a valued means of showing respect for the dead, or interest in the sick poor, by the gift or devise of money to found endowed beds. The last printed report shows that in July, 1903, there were 31 free beds; bearing such honored names as that of Dr. F. H. Rankin; the King and Bailey families; the Browns; and those of Whiting, Cutting, Baldwin, Golet and Wales. The total amount of endowment for free beds was \$120,580.28.

Under the will of Mrs. Littlefield provision was made for a marine hospital on Coaster's Harbor Island, or some suitable place, with a keeper, and provision for not less than twelve seafaring men. By the advice of the late F. B. Peckham the corporation of the Newport Hospital was substituted as trustee; and the Littlefield endowment fund now amounts to \$39,430. Among other funds are the Harold Brown fund, \$25,000; the Cornelius Vanderbilt fund, \$10,000; the John Nicholas Brown fund, \$8,000; and the George H. Norman fund, \$5,000; with a total, exclusive of the Hazard estate, invested in securities, of \$74,948.02.

In the ten years preceding July, 1903, a large amount was given for buildings. In 1894, the corporation received \$54,211.32; and in 1895, \$25,425.48. Mrs. F. W. Vanderbilt gave a surgical ward, and, in 1902, paid \$2,500 for the laying of a new floor. In 1902, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt agreed to erect the Cornelius Vanderbilt pavilion, with an accommodation for 34 patients, at a cost of \$80,316.32. This brought the total of expenditures in permanent improvements, since 1894, up to \$287,867.70.

The whole number of free patients reached a daily average of 85. There were, apparently, 31 free beds, 12 Littlefield, 34 Vanderbilt, or 77 endowed beds available, with an income of \$18,000.00.

In 1882, John Alfred Hazard died leaving valuable property in Middletown, Easton's Farm and rights in Sachuest Beach; as well as Rocky Farm, and land purchased by him in the neighborhood. His will provided that if the corporation of the Newport Hospital were able and willing to accept the trust created under the will, by which the residuary estate was left "for the receiving, healing, and taking care of sick, hurt, injured or infirm persons, free of charge to such poor persons or patients" as far as the property permitted, then the corporation was to be trustee. But it was further provided, that, "in case said Hospital shall refuse to accept said trusts, or if ever for any cause it cannot be trustee, or act or continue to act as trustee, or cannot be compelled to execute said trusts, then it is my will and expectation that my said son and his heirs shall be substituted and appointed to take and hold said trust property, and that the requisite and appropriate proceedings and conveyances shall be ordered in the premises by the Supreme Court or other Court, having equity jurisdiction in such matters."

The suit, therefore, is brought, in accordance with the wish and expectation of the testator, to determine the ability of the corporation to take, hold and convey the real estate, of which various parcels have been sold to Mr. George Henry Warren, Mr. Stuyvesant Fish, Mr. Starr Miller, Mr. P. F. Collier and others. If the corporation never took the property except as a trustee "in its own name" as suggested by the Attorney General then there would be a large liability under the covenants of warranty, when the court orders the reconveyance of these properties.

The trustees claim that they were entitled to deal with the principal as a gift. They purchased property in the name of the corporation, improved buildings held by them on other trusts, and built an administration building on their own land. This bill avers that however praiseworthy their intention, the corporation had no more control over the proceeds of Hazard land sold, than any other trust company would have had. The trustees also claimed right to use up such part of the principal in current expenses, as they deemed expedient; as well as to expend the income on any deficiency that might arise, or have arisen, in connection with the pay patients, or expenses in operating any part of the hospital property. This bill denies this right; and asks for a statement which will show how much of the income was spent for the care of the sick, injured and infirm poor.

The last financial statement communicated to the public was made up on June 1, 1904. It gave an income of \$18,122.25; with running expenses of \$30,349.33; and receipts from paying

patients of only \$8,085.28. It thus appears that there was \$13,022.25, net income, available during eleven months, for about 11,000 days free treatment in perfectly equipped wards. The deficiency, therefore, was entirely due to the attempt to provide, on too lavish a scale for the well-to-do, and very rich. The emergency ward was closed in the early spring; and, practically, the case has arisen by which, in the opinion of the Attorney General, the Mayor of Newport, the City Solicitor and the City Council, new trustees should be appointed for the Hazard estate.

Recent Deaths.

Jonathan A. Sisson.

Mr. Jonathan A. Sisson died at his home in Portsmouth on Friday night of last week, and the announcement of his sudden demise came as a severe shock for his host of friends. Although his health had not been of the best for some months he had been able to get around about as usual and his death was not expected.

Mr. Sisson was one of the best known men of the island town. For years he had been chairman of the Republican town committee of Portsmouth and directed the political actions of the town. He was at the time of his death chairman of the school committee and also chairman of the board of assessors of taxes. A number of years ago he served several terms as a member of the General Assembly. Other offices he might have had but he always declined them.

Jonathan Anthony Sisson was born in 1833, the son of the late Edmund S. Sisson. His father was a man of very moderate means and the boy was early taught the necessity for hard work. By untiring industry and conservative investment he accumulated a considerable property. He engaged in trade as a butcher besides conducting his farm.

Mr. Sisson was a man of strong personality, a man that made warm friends and cordial enemies. Those who knew him well were in one class or the other. And it may be said that he was equally sincere to both. As a friend, he was staunch—a man that would go to any length in the cause of friendship. As an enemy he was a fighter, shrewd and unrelenting—and even his enemies acknowledged his ability. He was conservative in policy and careful in the expenditure of money. In town affairs he was as economical as in his private relations. His influence in the town was great and for many years he has passed upon the important questions that have come before the town council or the town meetings.

He is survived by a widow, one son, Ellsworth Sisson of Providence, and two daughters, Mrs. Lester Bailey of Worcester and Mrs. Everett Jones of Pease Dale; also a brother.

Funeral services were held at his late residence on the East Main road in Portsmouth on Monday, Rev. E. H. Macy of the Christian Church, and Rev. Henry W. McCrone of Amesbury, Mass., conducting the services. The Odd Fellows' ritual was conducted at the house. The attendance was very large, the house being filled to its full capacity. There were many beautiful floral tributes. The interment was in the Union Cemetery.

Elisha W. Willard.

Mr. Elisha W. Willard died at his home in Middletown on Wednesday night, after a brief illness. Although in his ninety-fifth year, Mr. Willard was able to cast his vote at the late election. He was frequently seen in Newport.

In his younger days Mr. Willard was one of the well known business men of Chicago, being a banker of considerable repute. On the breaking out of the Civil War he furnished considerable sums of money for the fitting out of the Northern troops.

Since his retirement in 1875, he had made his residence on Miantonomi avenue just over the line in Middletown. He is survived by a daughter and two sons.

Mrs. Charles A. Spencer.

Mrs. Lydia King, widow of the late Charles A. Spencer, died at an early hour Friday morning at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Charles A. Brackett. From her early youth she was a resident of the Point, and was always valued as a good and helpful neighbor. She was the mother of several children of whom there are two surviving, Mrs. Brackett and Mrs. William H. Lee.

Miss Minnie Frazier, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph T. Frazier, and Mr. Otis Scott McNeil of Cambridge were married at the residence of the bride's parents Monday evening, the ceremony being performed by Rev. George Whitefield Mead.

Mr. H. M. Gunn, the wholesale lobster dealer of town, left Tuesday for a week's business trip to Digby, Yarmouth and Halifax, N. S.

The 155th annual communication of St. John's Lodge, No. 1, A. F. & A. M., will be held next Monday night.

A storm door has been erected at the front entrance of the city hall.

School Committee.

The regular monthly meeting of the school committee was held on Monday evening with all the members present except one. It was the last meeting of the year and considerable business was transacted.

The report of Superintendent Lull contained the following:

The total enrollment at the end of the four weeks ending November 23, 1904, was 3,680; the average belonging, 3,464; the average attending, 3,221; the percent of attendance, 92.9; the cases of tardiness, 469; and the cases of dismissal, 69. In the Townsend Industrial School 1,088 pupils were enrolled.

The Board of Health has reported four cases of contagious disease since the last meeting of the board; of these two cases are due to diphtheria and two to scarlet fever.

The elementary evening schools have had twelve sessions. The total enrollment of men is 114, of women 44; the average attendance of men 38, of women 24.6. Since the first night five teachers have been employed. The average age of the pupils is 22 years. This indicates a praiseworthy desire to learn, and also shows the need of such schools.

The mechanical drawing has been organized in two divisions, on account of the numbers. If, however, there is in either division a seat due to absence it may be filled by a member of the other class. The two classes have enrolled 45 men, which number is more than the limit of the drawing tables. The bookkeeping class has enrolled 20 with an average attendance of 11.

The stenography and typewriting class has had 45 applicants, but some of these evidently came because of curiosity, or with the expectation that these two subjects required little mental effort. On the opening night the age limit was drawn at 20 years and the recommissioners now seem to be equal to the demands above this age. There are now 10 men and 18 women in the class. As the textbook in stenography must be taken home for study, it was necessary to ask for a deposit to cover the cost of the book, with the understanding that any pupil may keep this book or return it later in good condition. In the latter case the money will be refunded.

The new class in free-hand drawing has enrolled 18 men and women. Here is an excellent opportunity for the teachers and assistants to get further training which will be of great help every day, not only in the regular drawing of the schools, but it will also enable them to illustrate the daily work in other subjects. Few teachers yet realize how much our education is due to pictures, sketches and crude diagrams.

The cooking class on Mondays has enrolled 12 women. As pupils of grades VI, VII, VIII and IX have had this training for 10 years, the class must depend on those who have not been in the public schools, and therefore it is not so large as desirable. If by chance this paragraph meets the eye of the mistress of any Newport home, possibly a suggestion to the domestic may be in order to the effect that in the evening schools is an excellent opportunity to make herself more expert and therefore more valuable to the community.

The total receipts of the department to date are \$108,924.35, the expenditures for 11 months amount to \$107,317.47; balance on hand, \$1,606.88. The apparent lack of funds as shown by this balance needs explanation. This month we ought to receive from the state \$5,360.18, from the Rogers Fund \$1,000, and from tuition for the second term about \$400. The total of the balance and the accounts due will more than pay the salaries of December. The unexpected demand on the school funds for two new boilers will prevent the purchase of more fuel, but it is probable that all outstanding bills can be met.

The report of Truant Officer Topham contained the following: Number of cases investigated (reported by teachers) 120; number of cases of truancy (public) 8; per capita, 2; 10 number out for illness and other causes, 110; number of different children truant, 9; number found not attending school, 7; number sent to public school, 3; number sent to parochial schools 4; number of regular certificates issued, 1.

I recommend the prosecution of Cornelius Sullivan, 23 Sharon court, for not attending school, according to law.

On recommendation of the finance committee it was voted to request the city council to transfer \$300 from the Townsend fund for equipment. The committee on teachers recommended the election of Miss Helen W. Thompson as clerk of the Rogers High School to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Miss Stauchope, and she was elected at a salary of \$100 to start, maximum \$500.

A bill of \$48.39 from Henry Bull, Jr., for expenses incurred by him in connection with the condemnation and retransfer of the land on Central court, was referred to the committee on the new high school.

A petition from the teachers of the grammar grades asking that the schools of those grades close mornings at 11.30 in order to give them more time to eat dinner was laid on the table. It was, however, voted to make the hours at the Industrial School, until February 8, from 9 to 12, instead of from 8.45 to 12.15.

The salary of the truant officer was fixed at \$1200 and Theophilus Topham was re-elected. In order to get the work of taking the school census completed promptly two men were engaged to do the work at a compensation of \$50 each—Edward E. Taylor, Jr., and Joseph B. Pike.

On request of the Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, the society was

given permission to use a room in the Calvert building for lectures, and to incorporate a leaflet of the society into the physiology books in use in the schools. The committee decided, however, that it would not give its name in support of the lectures, as requested to do.

The report of the chairman, Dr. Barker, was read and was adopted as the report of the school committee to the city council.

Real Estate Sales and Rentals

A. O'D. Taylor has rented for William Andrews, the upper half of his house at No. 8 Ledyard place off Broadway to Allen C. Smith, U. S. N.

A. O'D. Taylor has rented for Mrs. Margaret Opeushaw upper half of her double house No. 1 Martin street, corner of Prospect Hill street, to Thomas Smith, U. S. N.

Wm. E. Brightman has rented for Dudley Newton his west cottage on the northern side of Prospect Hill street, to J. A. Jacobs.

Wm. E. Brightman has leased for David A. Patt his unfinished cottage on the southern side of Vernon avenue to Louis W. Husatowski.

The new building of Canochet Lodge, No. 2439, I. O. O. F., on West Broadway and Caleb Earl streets was dedicated with appropriate exercises on Sunday last. There was a large crowd present and the ceremony was of a very interesting nature. The large hall was attractively decorated and the members of the lodge appeared in a new regalia.

Mrs. Sybil K. Hoffman, daughter of Mr. W. Watts Sherman, was married to Mr. Morris Sellar in New York on Monday.

Mr. George Russell, who has been critically ill with typhoid fever for several months, gains steadily and is now able to sit up.

Dr. Douglas P. A. Jacoby has returned from Allentown, Pa., where he was the guest of his mother.

Mr. William S. Lawton, who has been seriously ill, is improving.

Election of Officers.

Malbone Lodge, No. 93, N. E. O. P.

Warden—W. Fred Watson.
Vice Warden—Dudley E. Campbell.
Past Warden—Thomas P. Allen.
Secretary—James H. Gorton.
Financial Secretary—Wm. H. Boone.
Treasurer—Mrs. Elizabeth C. Goddard.
Chaplain—Mrs. Susan Adams.
Guide—William A. Hildreth.
Guardian—Geo. H. Macomber.
Musical Director—J. H. Bloom.
Sentinel—Wm. T. Goddard.
Trustees—Charles A. Goddard, Frank G. Scott, Geo. H. Popple.

St. Andrews Society.

President—James McLeish.
Vice President—Hugh Miller.
Secretary—George McKee.
Treasurer—Thomas McLean.
Trustees—James H. Gorton, David McIntosh, John Mason, Charles D. Stark, Hugh Williamson.
Chaplain—Rev. George Whitefield Mead, Ph. D.
Physician—Alexander J. Anderson, M. D.

Coronet Council, No. 63, Royal Arcanum.

Regent—G. M. Moore.
Vice Regent—H. H. S. Burlingame.
Orator—Fred M. Hargrett.
Secretary—James W. Langley.
Collector—John M. Taylor.
Treasurer—Mrs. Susan Adams.
Chaplain—Charles G. Langley.
Guide—Charles A. Kleinfelder.
Warden—C. Grant Caswell.
Sentry—John H. May.
Past Regent—J. Irving Shepley.
Representatives to Grand Council—J. Irving Shepley, J. Hargrett.
Alternate—Edwin H. Wiley, William H. Young.
Trustee for three years—James T. Wright.

Division I, Ancient Order of Hibernians.

President—James J. Sullivan.
Vice President—Charles Lovett.
Recording Secretary—John Blake.
Financial Secretary—Michael J. Kelly.
Treasurer—Michael P. Kelly.
Physician—Dr. R. C. Murphy.

Newport Camp, No. 7677, Modern Woodmen of America.

Venerable Consul—Francis G. Willard.
Worthy Advisor—Ernest A. Tabbutt.
Banker—Sail McLean.
Clerk—Charles S. Ducker.
Escort—Jeremiah Duggan.
Watchman—David Hopwood.
Sentry—John H. May.
Physician—D. P. A. Jacoby, M. D., Henry E. Royce, M. D.

Union Lodge, No. 688, Knights of Honor.

Dictator—Henry I. Bass.
Vice Dictator—Samuel Spears.
Assist. Dictator—Thomas J. Rorer.
Sitting Post Dictator—Walter Sherman.
Reporter—James Hardy.
Financial Reporter—Francis Stanhope.
Treasurer—Samuel H. Cox.
Chaplain—John A. Peters.
Guide—Peter F. Clark.
Guardian—William F. Denman.
Sentinel—Jacob P. Hanson.
Trustees—Peter F. Clark, William S. Bailey, William P. Denman.
Auditing Committee—Peter F. Clark, Anton Peters.

Newport Tent, Knights of Macabees.

Commander—George G. Wilson.
Lieutenant Commander—John McCarthy.
Recording Secretary—Charles S. Crandall.
Chaplain—George A. Peckham.
Sergeant—Arthur Barker.
Musical armistice—Carl A. Gell.
First Master of Guards—Adolph Mayer.
Second Master of Guards—Nelson Doby.
Sentinel—George Clarke.
Picks—Gardner S. Ferrent.
Trustees for three years—Edward J. Diggle.

Clan McLeod, No. 163.

Chief—James Graham.
Tantel—Donald Shepard.
Chaplain—William Williamson.
Secretary—Alexander Gilles.
Financial Secretary—Alexander Booth, Jr.
Treasurer—Alexander J. Anderson.
Senior Warden—John Vale.
Junior Warden—Hugh McKie.
Sergeant—Peter J. Clark.
Warder—Alexander Gilles, Jr.
Sentinel—John Gierle.
Physician—Alexander J. Anderson, M. D.

Charles E. Lawton Post, Women's Relief Corps.

President—Jennie Sisson.
Senior Vice President—Bella Dunbar.
Junior Vice President—Elizabeth Steeper.
Chaplain—Mary J. Deane.
Treasurer—George Clarke.
Patrol Instructor—Fannie Lawton.
Delegates to State Convention—Phoebe Scott, Elizabeth Steeper, Mary J. Deane.
Alternates—Emma Lawton, Emily Weeden, Mrs. Eganke.

A ROMAN FIASCO.

The Colossal Show That Was Planned by Symmachus.

Symmachus, last of the great nobles of Rome, who, blinded by tradition, thought to revive the glories of his beloved city by reviving its shame, graphically describes the anxieties of the preparations for one of these colossal shows, on which he is said to have spent what would be about £80,000 of our money. He began a year in advance. Horses, bears, lions, Scotch dogs, crocodiles, chariot drivers, hunters, actors and the best gladiators were recruited from all parts. But when the time drew near nothing was ready. Only a few of the animals had come, and these were half dead of hunger and fatigue. The bears had not arrived and there was no news of the lions. At the eleventh hour the crocodiles reached Rome, but they refused to eat and had to be killed at once in order that they might not die of hunger. It was even worse with the gladiators who were intended to provide, as in all these beast shows, the crowning entertainment. Twenty-nine of the Saxon captives, whom Symmachus had chosen on account of the well known valor of their race, strangled one another in prison rather than fight to the death for the amusement of their conquerors. And Symmachus, with all his real elevation of mind, was moved to nothing but disgust by their sublime choice! Rome in her greatest days had glored in these shows. How could a man be a patriot who set his face against customs which followed the Roman eagles round the world? How many times since then has patriotism been held to require the extinction of moral sense? Contemporary Review.

NOR AN DISTRICT.

One Simple Way by Which a Traveler May Disarm It.

The greatest obstacle to agreeable pedestrianism in Normandy is the proverbial Norman distrust. The Norman's distrust of the stranger takes the form of a comical sort of terror of being financially duped, cheated or swindled, not to say robbed—probably because he is himself perpetually engaged in financial duper.

If the tramp does not succeed in disarming by one means or another the Norman distrust his tramping life in Normandy will be made a burden to him. Norman distrust can be disarmed, but it cannot be disarmed in an instant, a l'Americaine. It takes time to do it—the Norman is the last person in the world to stand and deliver—and there is no social device to be mentioned in the same breath with drinking for courteously consuming time.

If the tramp asks a simple question at a farmhouse he cannot decently linger—not in Normandy—after his question is answered. If he makes a petty purchase in a store his situation is only a trifle less awkward, since he is morally obliged to retire as soon as the transaction is completed. On the other hand, he has only to order a drink—in this country of cider and applejack every store and nearly every farmhouse sells liquor—to be entitled to sit at a table for as long as he wills it and to talk.—Booklovers' Magazine.

How Fishes Talk.

Fishes undoubtedly communicate with their fellows. Even if they cannot "talk," they have other means of communication that are better adapted to their needs. We know how readily fishes recognize their mates and how quickly brooding fishes repel intruders of their own or other species. Something besides seeing them—perhaps some sense of which we have no conception—may do this. Many fishes communicate with their fellows by means of sounds produced through the medium of their air bladders, by grinding their teeth together and in various other ways.

The sense of touch is highly developed in many fishes and doubtless enables them to communicate. The sense of taste, located all over the skin in some fishes, in the fins in others, and the sense of smell, strongly developed in some forms of submarine life, also must be aids to communication.—St. Nicholas.

Landing in France.

A traveler in France in the early part of the nineteenth century describes his landing at Boulogne by means of a small boat as follows: "The boat rowed toward the nearest shore until it ran aground, which happened in the midst of the breakers. In an instant the boat was surrounded by a throng of women up to their middles and over, who were there to carry us on shore. Not being aware of these maneuvers, we did not throw ourselves into the arms of these women as readily as we might have done, whereby those who sat in the stern of the boat were deluged with sea spray."

Ready to Believe It.

Sociable Native—I suppose you know these sand dunes move? That one over there has traveled nearly a quarter of a mile since I've been living here.

Traveler (who had been detained six hours by a railway washout)—Don't doubt it in the least. I can't imagine anything or anybody staying in this town that could possibly get away.—Chicago Tribune.

Physical Culture.

Crabshaw—Physical culture is a great thing. I've been at it for ten years. Crawford—Why don't you start a class of your own? Crabshaw—I haven't the physique.—Town Topics.

Sentiment is a strong man's concealment of what he feels, while sentimentality is a weak man's expression of what he doesn't feel.

Distressed.

"Madam, will you officiate at our church fair?" "Dear me, I never did a dishonest thing in my life."—Life.

Perhaps one reason people go late to church is that they don't have to go early to get a seat.—Athenian Globe.

THE ODOMETER.

It Was Known to Engineers of the Alexandrian School.

The odometer, an instrument for measuring distance traversed in a carriage, is no modern invention. The first description of it is to be found in a fragment of a Greek treatise and was known to engineers of the Alexandrian school.

Passing to more modern days, we find that on Jan. 1, 1508, a book was published in Nuremberg which professed to give a "succinct, detailed and positive explanation" of various systems of measurement by means of such an instrument. This "divider," as the author calls it, had a wheel which carried in its axle an indicator worked by the circular movement; at each turn a needle made a stroke, which was transmitted to the dial.

This odometer, divided into 100 equal parts, had a long hand and a short, like modern clocks, the latter moving one stroke as often as its big brother made a complete round of the dial.

Another odometer, said to have been invented by Peter the Great, was shown at the Moscow polytechnic exhibition in 1872. It was called a "verst counter" and worked excellently.

WESTMINSTER HALL.

Its Bargain Counters, State Trials and Coronation Banquets.

Westminster hall, whose old gray walls have seen coronation banquets and state trials, used to echo with the bargains driven at shops or stalls which at one time fringed its walls like a modern bazaar. These were kept by booksellers, toy dealers, sempstresses and milliners. The rents and profits went by right to the warden of the Fleet. An engraving of the busy scene was made by Mosely and prints taken therefrom by Gravelot before 1773 showing how.

In hall of Westminster, sleek sempstress vendors amidst the courts her ware.

In "Tom Brown's Amusements" (1770) we read: "We enter into a great hall where we were surprised to see in the same place men on one side with baubles and toys and on the other taken up with fear of judgment. In this shop are to be sold ribbons and gloves, towers, headresses, etc. On the left hand we hear a nimble tongued painted sempstress with her charming treble invite you to buy some of her knick-knacks."—London Mail.

A PECULIAR COMPOUND.

Cryostase Thaws in the Cold and Freezes Under Heat.

According to a German medical journal, very anomalous is the conduct of a peculiar chemical compound known as "cryostase." This consists of a mixture in equal parts of phenol, anipin and camphor, with a little turpentine oil.

This weird substance possesses the remarkable quality of becoming liquid, or we may say of "thawing," in the cold, and again becoming solid, or, as it were, "freezing," when heated.

It is true that some other bodies—as, for instance, the white of an egg—possess a similar property of becoming solid, or coagulating, with heat, but in the case of these, when once the solidification has taken place, no degree of cold will restore them to the liquid state, whereas with cryostase the experiment can be repeated and the process reversed any number of times.

We have thus a substance which absolutely defies all rule and precedent, but of whose exceptional behavior no satisfactory explanation has as yet been given.

The Dreaded Artist.

The thought of possible cartoons cannot well be absent from the minds of men whom all the world knows. Mr. L. A. Tollemache, the author of "Talks With Mr. Gladstone," told—not in the book—a story which presents the statesman in an attitude not familiar in ordinary representations of the great man.

One stormy day during one of Mr. Gladstone's visits to Biarritz he walked from his hotel to call on Mr. Tollemache, who was amazed to see that Mr. Gladstone came without an umbrella.

Mr. Gladstone laughingly explained that if the high wind had happened to turn his umbrella inside out a picture of him in that forlorn plight would have found its way into half the comic papers of Europe.

Names of Fruits.

The very names of many of our fruits at once suggest their foreign origin. Corinth was the sponsor of "currants" and Damascus of "damascens." We have borrowed the word "gooseberry" from the French "groseille;" "apricot" is derived from Arabic; "peach" from the French or the Italian, and "tomato" from the Mexican Aztec "tomotl," while the word "cauliflower" is almost comically close in its derivation from the Spanish "col-y-flo;" cabbage and flower.

Quite the Reverse.

"I declare," remarked the Arctic explorer, "it can hardly be said that you people 'live on the fat of the land.'" "That's so," replied the intelligent Eskimo. "We live on the fat of the sea mostly—whale blubber and such things."—Exchange.

How, Indeed?

Mrs. H.—Her husband simply won't listen to her. H.—How the deuce does the lucky fellow manage it?—Illustrated Bits.

Larvae and eggs of the mosquito pass through severe winters without harm.

Related Weddings.

The love of independence and the freedom and pleasure of today make girls less and less anxious to marry before they are past five and twenty. Perhaps it is better that there should be that disinclination, for our modern life may fit a woman better to marry late than early.—Lady Jeune in London Opinion.

HATCHING BY HEAT.

The Principle of Incubation Has Been Used For Ages.

The ancient Egyptians from time immemorial have hatched large quantities of eggs by artificial warmth, applied through peculiar but simple ovens.

Hennequin, in 1777, was the first in more recent times to put the process upon a sound commercial footing. He communicated to the Academy of Sciences an interesting fact he had noticed upon the method chickens used to break their shells, and for some time before the revolution he furnished the Parisian markets with poultry at a time of the year when farmers ceased to supply it.

His apparatus was founded upon the principle of the circulation of hot water through a series of connected pipes, a novelty which was afterward applied to the warming of buildings. Water saucers were placed in the egg drawers to keep up the necessary moisture, and twenty eggs were inserted daily for twenty days, when the first brood appeared. In 1825 D'Arcet obtained chickens by hatching eggs in the warm water baths of Vichy.

Modern incubators are essentially water baths, with an automatic regulator to keep the temperature to 40 degrees C.

MINERAL WOOL.

A Valuable Product From What Was Once Regarded as Waste.

Mineral wool is a soft substance consisting of a mass of very fine mineral fibers, which interlace one another in every direction and thus form an endless number of minute air cells. It is made quite simply, by directing a blast of steam against a stream of molten slag. Some of the best is made from blast furnace slag, an admirable illustration of the value of what was once regarded as a waste product.

The slag is melted in a large cupola, and as it trickles out of the top hole it meets a high pressure steam jet which blows it in decaying clouds into the storage room provided for it. The heavier wool naturally settles down first, while the lighter portions are blown further along by the force of the steam, and so the material naturally sorts itself.

Mineral wool is fireproof and may be used as a sound deadener between the floors of buildings; it also serves as a nonconducting covering for cold storage chambers and for pipes. For this last purpose the wool that is made from sandstone is best, for it contains no sulphur, which, when moisture is present, is a corroding agent.

THE BAGPIPES.

They Were Used by the Early Greeks, Romans and Egyptians.

Bagpipes, mentioned in Jeremiah xlviii, 36, "Mine heart shall sound for Moab like pipes;" like pipes for the men of Kir-heres;" and elsewhere in Scripture, were used also by the early Egyptians.

Both Greeks and Romans knew the instrument, for a coin of Nero shows upon one side the tibia utricularis, a bag with two reeds and nine pipes. Procopius also, who wrote about 550 A. D., asserts that Roman soldiers sometimes marched to the sound of the bagpipes, and it is not impossible that they introduced them into the British Islands.

The earliest, more modern reference to them is in an Irish MS. of 1150, and an Irish illuminated MS. of 1390 depicts a pig playing on the bagpipes. The Scottish highlanders were the first and only people to use the great war pipe, as the highland regiments still do, but, in spite of Sir Walter Scott's assertion, it is very doubtful whether they charged at Bannockburn to the "skirl" of the pipes.—London Answers.

The Wornout Old Man.

When we become old we want to get off the streets. We always sympathize with the old men who have nothing to do, who are not wanted anywhere and who have no place to go. When we become old and useless we want a place of our own to go to, a place that is absolutely our own and that we can manage as we please. We hope it will be a little place where we can potter with fruits and flowers, vegetables and chickens, and keep busy. We don't want to give people opportunity to show neglect nor idle time in which to see visions of the grim monster. Old men who loiter about the streets, it always seems to us, make a mistake.—Athenian Globe.

Nourishment.

A man is a very broad, omnivorous animal and needs a great variety of food, both mental and physical. No matter what element we omit in his bill of fare there is a corresponding loss, omission or weakness in his life. You cannot get a full, complete man on half a bill of fare. You cannot nourish his body and starve his soul and expect him to be symmetrical, well balanced, poised. Nor can you starve his body and nourish his soul and expect him to be a giant on the physical as well as on the spiritual plane.—Success.

Must Be Very Good.

Jenny—Papa, cook must be very good. Papa—Why, my dear? Jenny—Because in my lesson last Sunday it said that the wicked shall not live out half their days, and cook says she has lived out all her life.

Plenty of Light.

Rev. Dr. Thumper—Does not married life seem brighter to you? Mrs. Newbede—It ought to. My wedding gifts included twenty-five lamps.

Joy's recollection is no longer joy, while sorrow's memory is sorrow still.—Byron.

Insulting.

"If old Skynner doesn't take back what he said to me this morning I'll be hanged if I'll work for him any more."

"Insulting, was he?" "I should say so. He said he thought he could get along without me."—Philadelphia Ledger.

LIVING A LIE.

These People Who Dress or Live Beyond Their Means.

Dressing or living beyond one's means is nothing less than absolute dishonesty. If you are trying to do what you cannot afford to do, you are living a lie; if you are wearing clothes that you cannot afford, they are perpetual witnesses against you. They are labeled all over with falsehood. If your jewelry, your carriages, your furs and your costly gowns tell me that you are rich when you live in a poverty stricken home and when your mother is obliged to make all sorts of sacrifices to enable you to make this false display, you lie just as surely as you would if you should try to deceive me by your words.

The consciousness of being well dressed and yet owing for it, of riding in carriages which one cannot afford or of patronizing expensive hotels and restaurants which one cannot by any stretch of imagination or sophistry afford, is destructive to self respect, to truth and honesty and to manhood and womanhood. You cannot afford to wear lies or eat lies any more than you can afford to tell lies.

There is only one possible result upon character of falsehoods, whether acted or told, and that is perpetual deterioration and demoralization. No one can act a lie or live a lie without being dishonest. When a man sacrifices his honesty he loses the mainspring of his character, and he cannot be perfectly honest when he is lying by frequenting costly restaurants or hotels, by wearing expensive clothing or by extravagant living when he cannot afford it.—Success.

HOBBIES ARE GOOD.

They Aid One in Forgetting Sorrow, and They Help Health.

How often does one hear the expression, "Oh, that is so-and-so's hobby," spoken rather disparagingly. It is the tendency of the average mind to regard a person who has a pronounced enthusiasm as a species of harmless lunatic, rather to be pitied. The truth of the matter is that any one who has any especial fondness is greatly to be envied, as it probably provides more interest and amusement for its possessor than anything else. Any decided interest in life, whether it is dignified by the name of an occupation or is simply an enthusiasm or even mentioned slightly as a fad, is eminently desirable.

"I have never seen a genuine collector or that is not happy when he is allowed by circumstances to gratify his tastes," remarked a student of human nature, "and a bent in that direction should always be encouraged. It is a curious phase of our humanity that we will work diligently to make provision for our material needs when we are old and quite neglect to store up mental resources that will interest and amuse us until we are called hence."

Hobbies help one to forget sorrow and give us pleasure in the present. They are among the best things in life, promoters of health, peace and happiness.—New York Mail.

Greek Sailors.

Sailors of the Grecian archipelago often equip trading schooners on a plan of profit sharing after the custom of New England whalers, and if their venture proves anything like a success they cannot easily be induced to take a berth in the merchant marine of the western nations. They detest subordination, but a chief cause of their preference for home enterprise is the difference of the night watch system. For a week or two a Greek sailor will watch all day and sleep all night—emergencies, of course, excepted—then take his turn at night working and day sleeping. English, French and German captains would dismiss him to his hammock for four hours and then rout him out in the midst of his sweetest sleep. In wages there may be no great difference, but his experience has convinced him that in the long run the long term plan can best be reconciled with perfect health.

The Gentian Plant.

Gentian, King of Hlyrium, the eastern boundary of the Adriatic, was taken prisoner by the Romans about a century and a half before the Christian era for encouraging pirates and died in custody. He discovered that a certain plant was a very good tonic, and that plant has ever since been called gentian, after him. This plant is generally supposed to have been the tall, coarse alpine, common in mountainous districts in central Europe, and known to botanists as *G. lutea*, a preparation of which is still in high repute as a medicine.

KEEPING WELL.

It Is Better and More Economical Than Getting Well.

I have often been horrified by finding people at Karlsbad or Marienbad or some other of these severe water cures who had come there simply on their own initiative and without any medical advice. This is really tampering with one's constitution.

I am coming to the conclusion in recent years that it is better to trust to air and to exercise than to waters for the renewal of the physical system. Since I have taken to golf I find so much improvement in my health that I no longer pine, as I used to do, for the water cure. But there again every man must judge for himself. If a man has too profound a love for the pleasures of the table it is almost a necessity for him to go to one of those places where the system seems to get a thoroughly complete washout.

But if a man be of moderate appetite and be able to keep himself well under control even when temptation is great, then he has no reason for going to Homburg or Karlsbad or Marienbad. He had better seek good mountain air, play golf and keep out of doors.—London M. A. P.

In the Suburbs.

"Here's a copy of the new time table."

"What's new about it?" "The way it's folded."—Exchange.

THE FRENCH DINNER.

It Is Not Only a Meal, but an Entertainment as Well.

Generally speaking, the table of the American is provided for the purpose of feeding; for the Frenchman it is for the purpose of refreshment, says Flora McDonald Thompson in Harper's Bazar.

"It must nourish—yes, but of equal necessity it must please, please the mind also as the body—and there must be provided, too, diversion and repose. Thus is cooking an art with the French people, and a meal, whether of the rich man or of the poor peasant, is one of his finest ceremonies. The employees of Paris business houses are allowed from one to two hours for the midday meal, and it is an unwritten law of the French household that the servants shall have at least an hour for dejeuner and for dinner alike, during which time they are not to be called, except for grave reason, but are left free to seat themselves at table in the kitchen, where, even in very humble kitchens, they tuck their napkins under their chins and laugh and talk while eating and drinking, so enjoying a degree of leisure nearly unknown among all classes of Americans.

"As a rule, the Paris business man takes his midday meal in the bosom of his family. This is deemed such an important feature of domestic economy that the whole scheme of living is adjusted to that end; and one finds families of wealth and social distinction botched throughout the business sections in order thus to make it possible that the hour or two allotted to dejeuner may be spent by the man in his home."

ANIMALS WITH HANDS.

How the Kangaroo Uses Their Forefeet in Eating.

Kangaroos use their hands very readily to hold food in and to put it into their mouths. As their fore legs are so short that they have to browse in a stooping position, they seem pleased when able to secure a large bunch of cabbage or other vegetable provender and to hold it in their hands to eat. Sometimes the young kangaroo, looking out of its mother's pouch, catches one or two of the leaves which the old one drops, and the pair may be seen each nibbling at the salad held in their hands, one, so to speak, "one floor" above the other. The slow, deliberate clapping and unclapping of a chameleon's feet look like the movements which the hands of a sleep walker might make were he trying to creep downstairs. The chameleon's are almost deformed hands, yet they have a superficial resemblance to the feet of parrots, which more than other birds use their feet for many of the purposes of a hand when feeding. To see many of the smaller rodents—ground squirrels, prairie dogs and marmots—hold food, usually in both paws, is to learn a lesson in the dexterous use of hands without thumbs. Nothing more readily suggests the momentary impression that a pretty little monkey is "a man and a brother" than when he stretches out his neat little palm, fingers and thumb, and with all the movements proper to the civilized mode of greeting, insists on shaking hands.

The Stormiest Region Known.

The waters of Cape Horn have never been visited by storms for more than a week or two at a stretch within the memory of man. Standing on the outpost of the world, Cape Horn is the meeting place of ocean currents of very different temperatures, from the icy cold waters of the antarctic drift to the warmth of the Brazilian and Peruvian return currents. The prevailing winds are from the northwest and west, and these, coming from the warm regions of the Pacific, condense into fogs which the sailors call "Cape Horn blankets" and which are the sure forerunners of storms. The extremely low levels to which the glaciers of Tierra del Fuego descend, the perpetual congelation of the subsoil, the meeting of conflicting winds of very different temperatures, are all direct or indirect causes combining to make this the most constantly stormy region of the world.

Pocket Mirrors for Men.

"Pocket mirrors for men?" repeated a wholesale nation man in response to an inquiry. "We sell hundreds of them every year. You will find them for sale on street corner stands and in some barber shops. I don't know who buys them. I can't even say I ever saw a man use a pocket mirror. But I know they are in constant demand in the trade. You can buy a very good one, metal, for 10 or 15 cents retail. Oval shaped, flat mirrors for the vest pocket, made of celluloid, with a cover to protect the glass, cost 25 cents each."—New York Press.

A CURIOUS TREE.

One of Nature's Queer Products That Are Found in Africa.

The Welwitschia mirabilis is a wonder of the vegetable kingdom. It grows on the barren land of the western side of Africa, where rain is almost unknown and the only moisture is that from dews which fall at night. This plant was discovered in 1860 by Dr. Welwitsch, an eminent scientific traveler. The welwitschia is a tree which lives for many years, many specimens being estimated as more than 100 years old.

Every year of its life increases its size, yet it never grows higher. Rising just above the ground this strange plant, looking like a rough round table, regularly enlarges by adding concentric layers to its circumference. The flat upper surface of the trunk is very hard and dark, resembling in color and texture the crust of an overbaked loaf. The trunk attains the size of from fourteen to eighteen feet in circumference, but is never more than a few inches above the ground.

The welwitschia is remarkable in the fact that it never loses its first two leaves and never gets any more. These leaves increase in size year after year until they attain the length of six or eight feet or more. They are flat and leathery and frequently split into numerous strips.

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I suffered intense agony from gravel for nearly fifteen years.

For five and six weeks at a time I could not work, the pain was so great. My kidneys and bladder were in horrible shape. My back ached so I could not sleep. I had no appetite at all.

I tried about every doctor in Syracuse but they failed to help me.

I used nearly all the advertised medicines without any benefit.

This was my discouraging condition when I began the use of Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy. I used only four bottles and I consider myself cured. I have no backache at all, no pain in passing urine, my appetite is splendid. It helped me from the start and I gained twenty pounds in weight."

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Comprising the best goods and styles to be found in foreign and domestic fabrics, at 10 per cent less than our regular prices. This we do in order to make room for our Spring and Summer styles, which we will receive about Feb. 7. A guarantee the make-up of our goods to be the best and to give general satisfaction.

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are reliable. They have been tested and have proven first quality in every respect. This talk about local grown seed not being good has been worn thread bare. Some kinds of seeds grown on this island are of the very best, but all kinds of seeds that are planted to raise seeds from, cannot be raised successfully in one locality. This is one of the reasons why Mr. Anthony's seeds are of the best. What seeds our soil is adapted to are raised here; the others are raised by him in other localities.

None are better.

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ELY BROTHERS, 66 Warren St., N. Y.

Finish Fight at Nashville

A FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY WAR STORY

December 16, 1864

(Copyright, 1904, by G. L. Kilmer.)

THE battle of Nashville was not ended with the capture of Shy's hill by Thomas' troops on Dec. 16, for that event destroyed the Confederate left only. The Confederate commander, General J. B. Hood had planted his line to defend Shy's hill on the left and Overton's hill, where the right of his army rested in the position taken up during the night. General Thomas had been so far satisfied with the results of the fighting on the 15th, by which the Confederates were driven back at all points, that he made no new disposition of his troops, but decided to let them complete the work so well begun the first day.

After the fall of Shy's hill and the destruction of the enemy's left Thomas turned his mind toward a flanking movement to be made by General J. H. Wilson's cavalry in rear of Hood's disrupted left flank. Meanwhile the Federal skirmishers in front of Overton's hill pushed forward and reconnoitered the Confederate works at close view. One of the brigade commanders in the line confronting Overton's hill, Colonel Post, thought an assault on the hill, though costly, would carry the point. He was permitted to make the attempt, and General J. B. Steedman's second colored brigade, troops never before under fire, was ordered to advance on an opposite face of the work and make a feint in support of Post. Post's men moved at a run, but when within twenty paces of the parapet a concentrated fire of musketry and grape checked them. Colonel Post fell severely wounded, and the power of impact was lost by the scattering of the ranks. Thompson's colored soldiers became excited when the canister struck them and turned the feint into a headlong charge up to the parapet, where they, too, were hurled back. This was the failure of the day on the Federal side, and half the losses of the whole field occurred there.

As soon as Shy's hill had been conquered and the lines adjoining gave way General Wood's men marched on Overton's hill unopposed, and the Confederate army from left to right dropped away in a state of wild disorder, soon ending in a stampede.

In covering the retreat Chalmers' division of Forrest's cavalry corps maintained their fighting reputation. General E. W. Rucker's brigade planted itself squarely across the Franklin pike, the main avenue of retreat, where Wilson's advance, led by Hatch, thundered down in pursuit soon after night came on. Rucker rode up and down the line outside the barricade to direct and inspire his men. Turning back hastily to avoid some obstruction, he ran into the Tenth Tennessee (Federal), not discovering the mistake until surrounded. Colonel Spaulding of the Tenth demanded his sword, which Rucker offered him savagely, point first. Spaulding parried and knocked the weapon out of Rucker's hand, who quickly wrenched away that of his antagonist. Spaulding picked up Rucker's blade, but before the two could resume the duel Rucker's men began to shout from behind the barricade, receiving an answer from Hatch's cavalrymen. Rucker's elbow was shattered by a ball, and he surrendered to Spaulding. Meanwhile Forrest's other brigade had galloped back to seize bridges and crossroads on the routes of retreat. With their usual spirit his men held them until the infantry columns had recrossed the Tennessee, not, however, as an army, but as a mob which had yielded up the glories earned in three years of fighting to Thomas on the heights of Nashville. And it cost but 400 Federal lives to save the city and destroy Hood.

Night was falling on the 16th when Thomas' victory over Hood was seen to be complete. A drenching rain set in and, with the darkness, added to the confusion in the Federal lines which were converging as the troops pressed forward upon the two roads by which the Confederates were retreating. These roads were about two miles apart. Wilson's cavalry in carrying out the flank movement directed by Thomas earlier in the day had covered the westerly road on Hood's left with his guns, and this turned the mass of retreating Confederates over to the Franklin pike on the east. Forrest's Confederate cavalry, acting as a rear guard for Hood, skillfully delayed the advance of Wilson's troopers toward the Franklin pike and by this means enabled the larger part of the retreating army to escape capture. There was barely a semblance of organization among the Confederates until they crossed the Harpeth river at Franklin, where they had suffered a bloody repulse on Nov. 30, and where, in fact, as Thomas declared, the fate of Nashville was really decided.

When it was all over Hood confessed that he ought never to have advanced on Nashville after the experience at Franklin. He felt that it would be fatal to the morals of his army to retreat southward from Franklin in the face of defeat. He knew that Thomas was setting re-enforcements and that he would be outnumbered at Nashville, but thought his own men would be better satisfied with total defeat if it came on the heels of a second trial.

At Franklin Hood made dispositions to buffet the pursuing enemy, but a Federal division under General Johnson crossed the Harpeth below the town, turning Hood's flank and forcing him to speed his march southward and abandon his hospital at Franklin, with

over 2,000 of his wounded who were unable to march. Fortunately for Hood, the Federals were not able to make rapid pursuit south of the Harpeth. Wilson's cavalry was entirely out of rations. The densely wooded hills, muddy roads, the soft plowed fields rendered quite impassable by recent rains and above all the rapidly rising streams made it impossible for flanking columns to dash across country and overtake the retreating foe.

Hood, of course, destroyed all the bridges behind him, making new difficulties for his pursuers. The country had often been marched over by both armies and was denuded of supplies for both men and horses. The forage bags and haversacks were empty, and the march could not continue until the supply trains came forward from Nashville. A heavy rain which set in on the second night of the pursuit turned to a violent snowstorm on the next night, and General Thomas ordered the cavalry corps to remain in bivouac. The experience proved how difficult it is to really wipe out an army even after it has been defeated by overwhelming numbers unless it is actually surrounded.

The delay of Wilson's corps was a godsend to Hood, who marched steadily on and put his army across Duck river at Columbia, three days' good march from Nashville. The bridges at Columbia, which Thomas had refrained from destroying a month before, thinking that he would need them in the pursuit of Hood, to which he had looked forward confidently, Hood used for the transit of his army and wagons and then destroyed, making a second check upon Federal pursuit. Furthermore, he reorganized his shattered infantry into brigades to be in a condition to fight if pressed too close. As each of the reorganized brigades mustered only 500 men, half the maximum size for a single regiment, it was evident that the once proud Army of the Tennessee was about as badly battered as an army can well be and yet keep a front turned against the enemy.

At the crossing of the Tennessee river, the next great obstacle in the way of Hood's retreat, another Federal oversight played into the hands of the Confederates. A Federal pontoon



A DUEL ON THE LINE OF BATTLE.

bridge had been left at Decatur, on the river above Hood's point of crossing, when the post was evacuated by Thomas' order in November. Swollen by the constant rains, the tide tore the bridge loose and carried it down stream, where Hood picked it up and laid it before the arrival of his own train, which was delayed by the terrible condition of the roads between the Tennessee and Duck rivers.

Even this bridge was disputed before Hood had crossed his men over, for a couple of Federal gunboats which chanced to be cruising in the vicinity steamed toward it and would have riddled the frail structure with all its human load, but Hood happened to have at hand a battery of light guns, and the gunboats backed away after a few shots had been fired at them. This was the last shot of the army under General Hood. GEORGE L. KILMER.

Elks and Barleycorns.

There are two or three standards of measurement which appear in the fables, but which comparatively few people understand. The hairbreadth, the barleycorn and the ell are the most common stumbling blocks and need explanation. The table of measures says that three barleycorns make one inch, and so they do. When the standards of measure were first established three barleycorns, well dried, were taken and laid end to end, three being understood to make an inch in length. The hairbreadth, now used indefinitely and conventionally for infinitesimal space, was a regular measure, sixteen hairs laid side by side equalling one barleycorn. The ell was the exact length of the forearm of Edward III., who established it, or rather revivied, the system of weights and measures in use in his time.

"You say your boy can't learn to spell. What are you going to do with him?" "I'll give him his choice between becoming a stenographer or a sign painter."—Cleveland Dealer.

Kilmer—"Yes, Johnny, there is only one way to learn, and that is to begin at the bottom?" Johnny—"How about swimming?"—New York Sun.

WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

The Statly Shaft Causes the Death of Thousands of Birds.

Though every one in Washington is acquainted with the monument by sight at least, few are aware that the statly shaft causes the death of thousands of birds every fall as they migrate southward for the winter. The birds fly by night against the shaft in great numbers and are killed or stunned, when they drop to the ground, where they are found always on the north side of the structure. In order to realize the mortality thus caused among the feathered tribe it may be stated that one man in this city secured over 400 dead birds in one night. As the birds thus secured include a number of wild ducks and other game birds it is not unusual for persons to stay around the monument all night during the migrating season. In addition to these food seekers there are the ornithologists from the Smithsonian Institution who come to secure specimens. And then there are the cuts, which gather to considerable numbers, whose nocturnal sight and quick movements enable them to seize a bird almost the instant it falls to the ground and make off with their prey.

"The variety in species of the birds that are found around the monument hors de combat is surprising," observed a man who has on several occasions waited around the monument for purposes of taxidermy. "There is, for instance, the beautiful bluebird, whose color is as delicate as that of a flower, with which most persons in this city are totally unacquainted. This bird, with others of fine plumage which are to be found in our vicinity, is timorous and retiring, while the ubiquitous sparrow, the yellow breasted warbler and the catbird are prominently seen. A considerable proportion of the monument's victims are swallows, these birds flying close together. A large number, too, are 'birds of passage,' merely flying through Washington from far removed localities on their way south. The birds seem to be attracted in some strange way by the ghostly looking shaft. Perhaps they imagine it is an opening instead of a barrier, or it may be that anything lighter than the surrounding night atmosphere tempts them. All down the river the lighthouses offer deadly obstacles, or, rather, attractions, to the migrating birds, many thousands of which are destroyed every season in this way."—Washington Post.

The Language of Moles.

You may smile, but there is such a thing. Remember that the old witches and necromancers of bygone days placed the utmost value on the presence of moles, and according to their location was their significance.

Some people are distressed at possessing these "beauty spots" and employ every means to be rid of them, but in most instances they portend good luck to the owner, particularly when round and rather large.

A mole on the left eyebrow or temple foretells that the person will frequently be near the best of luck, but by some mischance he will be prevented from securing it. On the right temple and eyebrow a mole signifies wealth and a happy marriage.

A mole on the nose means success in business, while one on either cheek denotes that the person will not attain any great fame or fortune.

One on the chin foretells good fortune and friends; on the lip, that the owner is an epicure, and on the throat, prosperity through marriage.

Violent death is portended by one on the neck or at the corner of the eye.

A large mole on the left hip indicates much good fortune.—McCall's Magazine.

The Chinese Hotel Rug.

A book on China contains the following account of a mandarin's toilet: "A Chinaman always sleeps with his clothes on—that is, he removes the outer garments and, having undone the waistband, anklets, collar and so on, retires to rest in his linen. The first thing on getting up is to clean his teeth, which is usually a long and noisy operation. In order to do this he takes a large mug, a silver tongue scraper, a brush and often a bit of willow twig and goes out into the courtyard to complete this part of his toilet. One of the handmaids has already filled the copper basin with warm water and brought 'the rag.' Often and often have I enjoyed the luxury of the 'hotel rag' at Chinese inns. This rag is a purely Chinese institution and consists of an old dishcloth dipped in boiling water. The mandarin rubs his head, face, neck and hands with the family rag, ties his drawers at the ankles, hitches himself up generally, puts on a pair of silk leggings and a long robe, and his dress toilet is complete."

To Make a Watch Compass.

Get the number of hours from midnight, divide by two, and point the hour at the sun so that the shadow of a match or lead pencil falls directly across the center of the watch. Twelve o'clock will be north; 6, south; 9, west, and 3, east. Suppose it is 9 a. m. The number of hours from midnight is 9; one-half is 4.5. Point 4:30 at the sun so the shadow of a match or lead pencil falls across the center of watch, and 12 is north; 6, south; 3, east, and 9, west. Suppose it is 6 p. m. The number of hours from midnight is 18; one-half, 9. Point 9 at sun, and 12 is north; 6, south; 3, east, and 9, west.

Also, when the sun is hidden on a cloudy day, take a lead pencil or stick that is well sharpened and place it on the thumb nail. By looking closely you will see a faint shadow, which will give you a very good idea of the direction of the sun and may be useful to one lost on a cloudy day.

Homemade Floor Wax.

Buy lumps of beeswax, cut it in thin slices, put in a deep jar and cover with turpentine; put it in a warm place to soak. The wax and turpentine when mixed should be about as thick as lard; in winter it gets hard, but a little more turpentine added is all that it requires, and if the floors are rubbed with a waxed cloth every few weeks they are kept in good condition.

REIGN OF THE DINOSAUR.

No Hunting Was Almost Simultaneous the World Over.

Never in the whole history of the world as we now know it have there been such remarkable land scenes as were presented when the reign of the titanic reptile, the dinosaur, was at its climax. It was also the prevailing life picture of England, Germany, South America and India. We can imagine herds of these creatures from fifty to eighty feet in length, with humps and gait analogous to those of gigantic elephants, but with bodies extending through the long, flexible and tapering necks into the diminutive heads and reaching back into the equally long and still more tapering tails. The four or five varieties which existed together were each fitted to some special mode of life, some living more exclusively on land, others for longer periods in the water.

The competition for existence was not only with the great carnivorous dinosaurs, but with other kinds of herbivorous dinosaurs, the Iguanodonts, which had much smaller bodies to sustain and a much superior tooth mechanism for the taking of food.

The cutting off of this giant dinosaur dynasty was nearly if not quite simultaneous the world over. The explanation which is deducible from similar catastrophes to other large types of animals is that a very large frame, with a limited and specialized set of teeth fitted only to certain special food, is a dangerous combination of characters. Such a monster organism is no longer adaptable. Any serious change of conditions which would tend to eliminate the special food would also eliminate these great animals as a necessary consequence.

There is an entirely different class of explanations, however, to be considered, which are consistent both with the continued fitness of structure of the giant dinosaurs themselves and with the survival of their especial food—such, for example, as the introduction of a new enemy more deadly even than the great carnivorous dinosaurs. Among such theories the most ingenious is that of the late Professor Cope, who suggested that some of the small, inoffensive and inconspicuous forms of jurassic mammals of the size of the shrew and the hedgehog contracted the habit of seeking out the nests of these dinosaurs, gnawing through the shells of their eggs and thus destroying the young. The appearance or evolution of any egg destroying animals, whether reptiles or mammals, which could attack this great race at such a defenseless point would be rapidly followed by its extinction. Century.

Largest Flower in the World.

The rafflesia is a strange plant. It grows in Sumatra and derives its name from Sir Stamford Raffles, governor of Sumatra at one time, and his friend, Dr. Arnold, a naturalist. They were the first white men to discover the wonderful plant. It is said to be the largest and most magnificent flower in the world. It is composed of five roundish petals, each a foot across and of a brick red color, covered with numerous irregular yellowish white swellings. The petals surround a cup nearly a foot wide, the margin of which bears the stamens.

This cup is filled with a fleshy disk, the upper surface of which is everywhere covered with projections like miniature cow's horns. The cup when free from its contents would hold about twelve pints of water. The flower weighs fifteen pounds. It is very thick, the petals being three-quarters of an inch in thickness. With its beauty one is led to expect sweetness, but its odor is that of tainted beef, and Dr. Arnold supposed that even the flies were deceived by the smell and were depositing their eggs in the thick disk, taking it for a piece of carrion.

Yenise as He Played.

Arthur Symonds thus describes the great violinist Ysaye as he appeared while playing his instrument: "Then the 'Kreutzer Sonata' began, and I looked at Ysaye as he stood, an almost shapeless mass of flesh, holding the violin between his fat fingers and looking vaguely into the air. He put the violin to his shoulder. The face had been like a mass of clay waiting the sculptor's thumb. As the music came an invisible touch seemed to pass over it, the heavy mouth and chin remained firm, pressed down on the violin, but the eyelids and the eyebrows began to move, as if the eyes saw the sound and were drawing it in luxuriously with a kind of sleeping ecstasy, as one draws in perfume out of a flower. Then, in that instant, a beauty which had never been in the world came into the world; a new thing was created, lived, died, having revealed itself to all those who were capable of receiving it."

Peacocks' Feathers.

Peacocks' feathers have been handed down to us from the ancient days of mythology as emblematic of treachery, evil and misfortune. The origin of this strange superstition is founded upon the following classical story: Ostris, king of Egypt, upon starting on his Indian expedition, left his queen, Isis, regent, with Argus, his minister, as her chief adviser. Argus, with his hundred eyes, or rather his spies, soon made himself so formidable and powerful that he seized the queen regent, shut her up in a strong castle and proclaimed himself king of Egypt. Mercury was sent against him with a strong army, took him captive and cut off his head, whereupon Juno metamorphosed him into a peacock and set his spies in his tail. From this legend and the various additions made to it from time to time the belief has arisen that it is unlucky to have peacocks' feathers inside a house.

All the More Annoying.

"But his statement about you is a tissue of malicious lies, is it not?" "No; it's a very substantial combination of malicious lies, with a tissue of malicious truth."—Philadelphia Ledger.

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"Let the grandfather be the clever one of the trio. In most of the other cases the young folk have been smarter than the old people upon whom they played their jokes. Let's reverse it."

The next morning he came to my office with sketches for half a dozen series, and with the name "Foxy Grandpa" in his head.

The success of the series in the New York Herald was instantaneous, for who has not heard of "Foxy Grandpa" and "Uncle Sam?"

The jolly old gentleman, dear to grown people as well as children, might almost be called the Mr. Pickwick of comic pictures.

EWARD MARSHALL.

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Saturday, December 17, 1904.

No man in this country will be more missed by the people generally than the late Jonathan A. Sisson of Portsmouth.

The Providence Journal owes the State of Tennessee an apology for locating that blathering Gov. Vanderman of Mississippi within its borders.

A statistician has discovered that only one of every 105 glasses of whiskey sold in New York is good. There are many people who envy his capacity.

The police are conducting an active crusade against those who sell cigarettes to boys. This week three arrests of dealers have been made and fines were imposed.

The N. Y. N. H. & H. R. R. Co. are getting possession of all the electric lines in Connecticut that parallel that road. President Mellen keeps a sharp eye to the future.

The people of Kentucky are suffering from a prolonged drought. As distilleries are obliged to close owing to the scarcity of water, it will be seen that the situation is very serious.

The time is drawing near when the city officers for another year will have to be chosen. Thus far the elements are very quiet. After Christmas, things will get more lively.

John D. Rockefeller has given \$2,000,000 and \$3,000,000 to the Chicago University for the building of a new school for engineering at the University. And yet Lawson calls him a rascal. Well, perhaps they both are.

It is expected that work will be begun on the great tunnel under College Hill in Providence early in the spring. It will take several years to complete it but when completed it will be of immense value to the New Haven road.

The rest of the Massachusetts cities held their elections last Tuesday. There was very little change from former years. The Democrats took everything in sight in Boston, even going to jail for some of their candidates. The candidate for alderman who received the largest number of votes has been in jail for two months. In Fall River the Democrats captured the mayor; most of the other cities went Republican. All the cities but two voted for license. Verily Massachusetts does not intend to do dry this year.

New Yorkers may properly enough be pleased with the smallness of the number of ballots that on the official count were thrown out as defective. But it is not altogether apparent whether the fact is due to the superior intelligence of the voters or the greater common sense of the counters.—Providence Journal.

It is due to neither. The simplified system of voting where one mark votes the entire straight ticket is what has enabled New Yorkers to vote more intelligently. Let's try the system in Rhode Island.

Gov. Garvin is still spending the State's money to keep the Democratic watchers who kept their eyes on the State Returning Board to see that his Excellency was not counted out, or rather to see if there was not some way by which he could be counted in. The three onlookers got \$400 of the taxpayers' money for less than a week's service. Pretty good pay that, but the question naturally arises, why should the taxpayers be compelled to foot the bills to pay for watching Gov. Garvin's private interests? His Excellency is a great reformer.

The chief executive of Rhode Island is allowed by law to draw on the State treasury to the extent of \$3,000. It was the intention and expectation when this law was passed that this sum should be used only to pay the expenses of the Governor at public functions and on occasions where the State should be represented by either the chief executive or some party appointed by him. But Governor Garvin contrary to the practice of his predecessors claims the right to use this fund as he pleases for either public or private service. That being the case he might as well take what is left, which isn't much, to pay for his winter's coal.

Told by Voting Machines.

Charles H. Keep, one of the Assistant Secretaries of the Treasury, says that the people of Buffalo knew who had been elected President at a quarter before six on their way to dinner on the fateful Tuesday evening. At that time newspapers on the street showed that the city had given Roosevelt a plurality of 10,000 as the voting machines told as soon as the booths were closed at 5 o'clock. This majority was so unprecedented and unexpected that no intelligent observer would have longer doubt that a tidal wave had hit. The year before, when the State virtually lied between Coler and Odell, the Democrats had carried Buffalo by 1100. Mr. Keep, dining with the Republican leader the night before Roosevelt found him hopeful of a 5000 Roosevelt lead in the city. When the returns showed actually about 10,000, it seemed certain that New York had gone Republican and with it necessarily the country.—New York Evening Post.

But we in Rhode Island did not know who was elected Congressman for three weeks after election. Thanks to the beauties of this foreign system of voting.

Two Great Crops.

The world's wheat harvest is estimated at 2,816,219,750 bushels as compared with 3,080,812,250 in 1903, a falling off of 244,598,500 bushels. There is a decline of 201,000,000 bushels in Europe, of 81,000,000 in America and 21,000,000 in Asia, partially offset by gains of 56,000,000 in Asia and of 2,900,000 in Africa. The world's wheat crop in 1901 was 2,820,333,814, so that the crop of 1904 is almost exactly the same as that of three years ago.

With wheat selling in New York 25 cents a bushel higher than it did a year ago, American wheat growers are profiting by this condition even though their own supply is less. The higher price more than compensates for the reduced yield, and hence the farmers of the west are prosperous and happy.

High prices for any product of the soil usually leads to an increased acreage for next season. Every farmer naturally desires to make more money next year and turns more of his land into the product which is paying so well. But the recent government report shows that there has been a falling off of 1.6 percent in winter wheat acreage, so that this year's wheat has not worked this year. Not only is the winter wheat acreage less, but the crop itself is threatened by a prolonged drought. The thing most eagerly desired now in the wheat region is a heavy fall of snow.

In the south the planters are struggling with a different proposition, namely, a crop which is from their standpoint, though not for the consumer, too large. The convention held to consider the boll weevil pest which destroys cotton also talked about the "market weevil" which the planters allege destroys prices. So the temper of the convention was in favor of trying to hold cotton back for higher prices, a method sometimes successfully accomplished in manufacturing industries, but a big task to put through in the case of a great crop. But while in spite of boll weevil the United States has raised a crop of over 12,000,000 bales, it is interesting to note that a statistician of the agricultural department declares that it would take as much as 42,000,000 bales adequately to clothe the whole world, or three times the world's present consumption, and so from this viewpoint consumption with proper development should increase more rapidly than the supply.

Friendly Relations.

Secretary Taft's mission to Panama has resulted in a complete settlement of the differences with the new republic. An agreement entered into with President Amador is embodied in an executive order signed by the Secretary which in effect turns over the customs receipts of the new terminus ports of the canal to the government of Panama, by prohibiting the entry there of importations of goods other than supplies for the construction of the canal, articles in transit, and coal and oil for sale to seagoing vessels. Panama agrees to reduce her tariff from 15 to 10 per cent. ad valorem, with the exception of a few articles, and to reduce her consular fees and port charges to 60 per cent. of those now imposed. There is to be free trade between the canal zone and the republic and reciprocal freedom of entry to vessels of the two countries. Panama is to reduce her rate of postage to 2 cents and to furnish all stamps for use in the canal zone as well as in the republic, and the zone authorities are to purchase stamps from the republic at 40 per cent of their face value. In a public address in Panama Secretary Taft won his audience by admitting that his order putting the Dingley tariff rates in force between the canal zone and the republic was a mistake.

Work for Congress.

Whatever disposition shall be made of the business before it, Congress will have an active time in the session just begun. The calendars of both houses are already crowded and new measures may be looked for with each succeeding day. It will scarcely be possible for Congress, even with the best intentions, to do more than a part of the work before it, and some of the legislative propositions already suggested will have to go over to another session, not to mention the matter of the tariff revision. The Senate will have ready for action by it several arbitration treaties, some of which have been already signed, while others will be concluded before long. The latest conventions involving the arbitration principle are one with Great Britain, which is believed to be already far advanced and one with Spain, over a preliminary draft of which Secretary Hay and the Spanish minister have been engaged this week.

The eighteenth annual meeting of the Rhode Island State Grange was held at East Providence this week with a large attendance. The annual reports showed the order as a whole to be in a flourishing condition and some of the subordinate granges have made substantial gains in membership.

The marriage of Miss Lillian Susan Fitts Jeter, daughter of Pastor and Mrs. Henry N. Jeter, to Rev. Taylor Marion Davis, S. T. B., will take place at the Shiloh Baptist Church at noon on Saturday, December 24. Mr. and Mrs. Davis will reside at South Medford, Pa.

The firm of Acker, Merrill & Condit is advertising some genuine bargains in supplies for Christmas.

A JAIL OCCUPANT

Mrs Chadwick Has No Idea of Furnishing Bath

IT WOULD REACH \$100,000

Charged With Aiding Bank Officers to Commit Fraud and Conspiring Against United States—People Unsympathetic

Cleveland, Dec. 15.—Five times indicted by the United States government at the exact minute her train rolled into the station, Mrs. Cassie L. Chadwick came home to Cleveland. She was greeted with jeers, boots and blows by the crowds that gathered in the depot when her train arrived, and howled at by hundreds gathered in front of the federal building.

The last sound that reached her from the outside world, as she passed into the custody office of Sheriff Barry in the county jail, was the hoarse derision from the people massed in front of the doorway. She made no attempt to give bail and after a brief stop in the office of the clerk of the United States court, was taken to jail. She is held in cell 14 in the women's department of the jail and her palatial residence on Euclid avenue, of which the furnishings alone are valued at \$200,000, is occupied by her maid.

Her courage held to the last, but her body failed her and when she had mounted the three flights of stairs leading to the tier of cells where she is to remain she collapsed utterly and fainted. Breathless, pale and staggering, she was barely able to reach a chair, as the steel door of the woman's corridor swung open to receive her.

She sank feebly into a chair, her head fell backward, and but for the marshals she would have rolled to the floor. Water was quickly brought to her, and in a few seconds she revived, and was again a woman of business. Her first request was that her lawyer, Sheldon Q. Kershner, be sent for, and she was soon engaged in a conference with him concerning her defense.

There is small chance that she will be able to leave the jail before her trial. There are now seven indictments against her—five additional charges having been laid against her in the federal court yesterday afternoon. It would require a surety to the amount of at least \$100,000 to give her freedom. She has herself no idea of giving bail and will remain in jail.

Mrs. Chadwick's train was scheduled to arrive at 11:10 in the morning, but it was three hours later before it reached Cleveland. The delay of the train served but one purpose—that of increasing the crowd of the curious at the depot. Almost with every minute the crowd grew in size until the patience and effectiveness of the police was severely taxed.

When the train finally rolled into the station there was a rush from the further end of the iron fence that kept the crowd of curious from the tracks. This mob had broken through the police, swarmed over the fence and through the gate upon the tracks, so that when the train came to a standstill there was about 1000 persons about the cars.

After the train had been emptied of its passengers, Marshal Chandler stepped aboard the "Aida" and made his way to the drawing room, where he was introduced to Mrs. Chadwick. Preceded by Emil Chadwick and Freda Swenson, the nurse, the party made its way to the platform and thence through the dense crowds to a carriage in waiting.

Mrs. Chadwick was recognized by the crowd and there was a spontaneous outburst of jeers, whistles, and shouts of coarse epithets. Shouts of "Here's the coxswain," and "Where's the money?" greeted Mrs. Chadwick upon her appearance, and as the viciousness of the mob dawned upon her, she seemed to grow faint, and wavered as though about to fall. It seemed that but for the deputy marshals supporting her, she must utterly collapse.

The shouts and cries were taken up and passed along all the way to the federal building, through the busiest part of the city. The carriage with the prisoner was driven into an alley in the rear of the federal building. There was much delay here, the narrow passageway being blocked by coal wagons. After consuming about 20 minutes in going a distance of about twice as many feet, the prisoner was taken to the marshal's office on the fifth floor on the freight elevator.

Repeated attempts on the part of the police to stop the outbursts of the mob were futile. It was apparent that the degree of excitement consequent upon the arrival of Mrs. Chadwick had been underestimated.

The federal grand jury returned the indictments against Mrs. Chadwick, President Beckwith and Cashier Spear of the Citizens' National Bank of Oberlin, at the exact minute that Mrs. Chadwick's train rolled into the depot in this city.

The federal indictments against Mrs. Chadwick are five in number, three of them charging her with aiding and abetting officers of a national bank to defraud the institution, and two with conspiring against the United States. Of the four indictments against Beckwith and Spear, two charge misapplication of the funds of a national bank, one of conspiracy to commit an offense against the United States and one certifying checks when no funds were on hand.

Injured Worse Than Suspected
Newport, Me., Dec. 16.—Harry Hughes, age 24, unmarried, brakeman of a Maine Central freight, was killed by being caught between cars while his train was shifting here. He was apparently not so badly injured at first and boarded the train unassisted. He became rapidly worse, however, and died in the caboose on the way to Bangor before medical aid could be secured.

Washington Matters.

Some Important Legislation will have to go over to the Next Session because of Lack of Time—Federal Inspection of Railroads—Soldiers' Troubles cause Trouble—Notes.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 12, 1904. The chief interest in Washington the past week has been the work of Congress, what it will do and what it cannot do for the want of time. A committee of Republican Senators has held a meeting and decided that general legislation for this session of Congress must be confined to the statehood and Philippine bills. If this resolution is maintained many pet schemes will go over until next December, including the bills for the proposed new apportionment of Representatives on account of Southern disfranchisement; and the Cooper-Quarles bill which would give the Interstate Commerce Commission power to regulate railroad rates and fares. The President claims the sole responsibility for having recommended this enlargement of the powers of the Commission. A hearing upon this bill began yesterday. The representatives of the Shippers Association, a strong Western organization, were present and in favor of the bill. Mr. Hepburn remarked that so august a body as the Supreme Court had decided that it could not pass upon the reasonableness of a rate fixed for the future. The inference was that the Interstate Commission could not do what the Supreme Court cannot.

If Congress approves of the President's recommendation for a Federal inspection service of all railway rolling stock, to ascertain if it is provided with the best brakes, and if they are in working order, it is pointed out that the inspectors will have to examine 1,500,000 freight cars, 30,000 passenger cars and 45,000 engines. This would give employment to a vast number of men and cause some travelling. So, too, if there is going to be a Federal inquiry into accidents where there has been a loss of life, there must be, at the present rate of slaughter, some 8,000 inquiries annually. Add to this inspection for the proposed block service, and a small army of men will be required to keep the railroads safe and sound. But as many great railroads have Senators in Congress these propositions will hardly be swayed into laws immediately, although it is certain that the people approve of their spirit.

After a brief session the Senate adjourned on the 7th until the 12th. It is announced that the holiday recess will begin on the 19th and last until the 5th of January. The Philippine government bill will come up in the Senate for a vote on the 18th. From the fact that Senator Platt of New York, and Representatives Crumpacker of Indiana and Borah of Pennsylvania have each introduced bills into Congress for the reduction of representation from the Southern States, in proportion to the disfranchisement of male citizens 21 years of age, it is apparent that a determined effort will be effected such an arrangement. Long and bitter opposition may be expected, and if it threatens to hinder needed legislation, the whole matter must go over to the next Congress. Thus far the President has taken no part in the agitation, and efforts to draw him out have failed. The Senate agrees with the House that it will be wise to keep the appropriations down to the lowest practicable rate. Senator Allison foresees that means must be provided for the protection of the reserve fund after the first of next July. Conditions are such, he remarks, that conservative appropriations should be made for new battleships, river and harbor improvements, and public buildings.

Legislation for the week has been confined to the Legislative Appropriation bill, which includes provisions for the Judiciary, the White House, a number of the departments, Congress and the Library. The bill makes a pamphlet of 155 pages, filled with a catalogue of the items for salaries and sundry expenses. It passed the House last night being cut down largely. While it was being considered Thursday, the usual attack was made upon the Civil Service Commission, with excitement on both sides of the House, and the opposition was strong enough to defeat a proposition to increase the salary of the Secretary of the Commission. The Congressional library was up for criticism, as leaving a very costly institution and out at all economically conducted as it might be. One of the items for the library is \$80,000 for the purchase of more books and the traveling expenses of the gentlemen who go abroad to buy them. The library is already crowded with books, some 70,000 having been added the past year, and the building, large and magnificent as it is, has acquired the reputation of being too small. The aggregate appropriation for the library aggregates \$590,000, said to be the largest sum given to any similar institution in the world.

Next week when Secretary Taft returns from Panama, he will, at the request of the President, take up the case of the widows and dependents of soldiers in Philadelphia, who for many years have been making soldiers' uniforms, but are now deprived of the work by contractors. An exhaustive study of the whole question is desired. The Quartermaster General is in favor of the contractors, but the President would gladly give the work to the poor women if the statutes allow him to do so. The contractors bid to make the kersey trousers worn by the soldiers for thirty seven and one-half cents a pair. The women used to get 75 cents for the same work. It appears that out of 60,000 garments made last year by the seamstresses only 12 were rejected, while a much larger percent of the contract work was rejected upon the extra examination.

The President is contemplating a trip South in the spring provided he decides it is not necessary to call an extra session of Congress to consider the tariff, which now seems hardly probable. He wishes to visit Roswell, Ga., the home of his mother; to attend the reunion of his old Rough Rider regiment at San Antonio, Texas, and to hunt for a couple of weeks in Colorado. And on his return to Washington he hopes to stop over at Louisville, Ky., and dine with the Chamber of Commerce.

A Swede has been fined \$15 and costs for carrying a concealed weapon, as the result of a fracas with a revolver on West Broadway last Saturday night.

Col. and Mrs. Addison Thomas have gone to New York and Washington for the winter.

A GUARANTEED CURE FOR PILES
Itching, Bleeding, or Protruding Piles. Druggists refund money if PAIN-OINTMENT fails to cure any case, no matter how long standing, in 6 to 10 days. First application gives relief and cures. If you are afflicted with hemorrhoids, get this PAIN-OINTMENT at once. It is sold in Paris and will be forwarded post-paid by Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo. 11-28-04

HEALTH is the Most Important

In buying food-articles, you must consider several things: Economy, Results, Easy Handling, Reliability; but the most important is Health. Health means everything. In clothes, furniture, etc., if the buyer gets a poor or imitation article, the only harm is loss of money. In buying food-articles, if imitations are supplied, there is a loss of money, and probably an injury to health—which is beyond price.

Remember these facts when buying baking powder.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ABSOLUTELY PURE

A board of officers consisting of Major David Price of Fort Greble, Captain Harrison Hall and Lieutenant M. R. Rose of Fort Adams has been appointed to investigate the accident at Fort Wetherill last week.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c. 11-28-17

For Sale.
A small farm or country place, on Aquidneck avenue, comprising a seven-room cottage, with up-to-date improvements, including hot air heat; also two or three acres of land, with a large number of fruit trees, and with stable and other buildings. For full particulars inquire of

SIMEON HAZARD,
40 BROADWAY.

COTTAGE FOR RENT,
Close to Touro Street.

An 8-room cottage with modern improvements, heating, etc. \$30 monthly.
THAMES STREET PROPERTY FOR SALE.
An excellent property on Thames street, not far from the Parade. Yields almost 7 per cent. net income. Will sell for \$15,000. A good opportunity for an investment.

COTTAGE AND STABLE ON BROADWAY.
For sale at \$5,250. Particulars on application to

A. O'D. TAYLOR,
Real Estate Agent, 182 Bellevue Avenue.

Deaths.

In this city, 18th inst., at the residence of his wife, Mrs. Charles A. Spencer, aged 78 years.
Funeral services at 102 Touro street at 12:30 on Sunday, 19th inst. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.
In this city, Dec. 15, E. W. Willard, in his 85th year.
In this city, Dec. 15, Richmond R. Shepley at his late residence, 900 Thames street.
In this city, 12th inst., Patrick Winters, of 28 Callender avenue, aged 77 years.
In this city, 12th inst., Helen Margaret, daughter of Patrick H. and Hannah Coffey, aged 8 years and 7 days.
In this city, 9th inst., at his residence, 21 Cambridge street, Arthur W. Andrews, aged 81 years.
In New Bedford, 10th inst., Ida May, daughter of Caroline B. and the late Samuel A. Peckham, aged 27 years and 11 months.
In Fall River, 33th inst., Mrs. Eliza A. Lincoln, in her 82d year.
In Providence, 12th inst., Sarah Manchester, wife of George H. Fudgick, aged 76; 10th inst., William Smith, aged 70.



CURE SICK HEAD

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Stomach Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, etc. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cure

Acche they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

Is the base of so many ills that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not. Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not grip or purge, but by their gentle action place all who use them in a pleasant flow of bile. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.
Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

The Navy Department announces that the percentage of work done on the battleship Rhode Island on December 1 was 75.1. It is hoped that the new vessel will go into commission next November.

Hunting and Fishing in the South.

The Southern Railway has just issued their annual book containing full information for the sportsman desiring the best deer, bear, quail, snipe and duck shooting in the South. You can secure a copy by calling at their Boston office, or have one mailed to your address by sending four cents postage to Geo. C. Daniels, N. E. P. A., 228 Washington street, Boston, Mass.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

| DECEMBER 1904. | SUN | MON | TUE | WED | THUR | FRI | SAT | High water |
|----------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|------------|
| 17 Sat | 7 18 | 4 34 | 1 56 | 8 17 | 5 37 | 2 57 | 10 17 | 8 57 |
| 18 Sun | 7 19 | 4 35 | 2 56 | 4 02 | 4 02 | 4 02 | 4 02 | 4 02 |
| 19 Mon | 7 20 | 4 36 | 3 53 | 4 47 | 5 12 | 5 12 | 5 12 | 5 12 |
| 20 Tues | 7 21 | 4 37 | 4 50 | 5 30 | 5 57 | 5 57 | 5 57 | 5 57 |
| 21 Wed | 7 22 | 4 38 | 5 58 | 6 15 | 6 42 | 6 42 | 6 42 | 6 42 |
| 22 Thurs | 7 23 | 4 39 | 6 58 | 7 15 | 7 25 | 7 25 | 7 25 | 7 25 |
| 23 Fri | 7 24 | 4 40 | 7 57 | 7 43 | 8 11 | 8 11 | 8 11 | 8 11 |

New Moon, 6th day, 10h. 46m., evening.
Full Moon, 22d day, 1h. 1m., evening.
Last Quarter, 29th day, 10h. 46m., morning.

C. H. WRIGHTINGTON,
REAL ESTATE AGENT.

Mr. Wrightington makes a specialty of BUYING, SELLING AND RENTING real estate in Newport, Middletown, Portsmouth and Jamestown, and always has some valuable building sites and farm properties on his books, which can be obtained on very favorable terms. Particular attention is paid to the collection of rents and care of property for out of town owners. MORTGAGES are negotiated at a favorable rate of interest.
FIRE INSURANCE policies placed on all kinds of insurable risks, at lowest rates, in strong companies. A LSO a commissioner of deeds for New York and Massachusetts.

NOTARY PUBLIC.
Main Office No. 84 Broadway, Newport, R. I.
Long Distance Telephone, No. 770.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE

BY VIRTUE of the power of sale contained in a certain Mortgage duly given by B. Manley of the Town of Tiverton in the County of Newport and State of Rhode Island to Job Wordell of said Town of Tiverton, bearing date January 15, A. D. 1891, and recorded in Land Evidence of said Tiverton, Vol. 97, page 34, etc., and in Land Evidence of Little Compton, Vol. 16, page 372, etc. There having been breach of the conditions of the said Mortgage.
There will be sold at public auction on the premises hereinafter described in the said Town of Tiverton on SATURDAY, December 24th, 1904, at twelve o'clock, noon, a certain farm or tract of land with all the buildings and improvements thereon situate partly in said Tiverton and partly in the Town of Little Compton in said County of State and bounded and described as follows: Northerly, by land formerly of Luther W. Wilcox, now deceased and Southwesterly by land now or formerly of George Searby, deceased and containing sixty-six acres of land, more or less, being the same estate conveyed to Ezra B. Manley by Job Wordell by deed dated January 15th, 1891, and known as the "Robert Searby Place". The undersigned hereby gives notice of his intention to bid at said sale.

JOB WORDELL,
Mortgagee.

Tiverton, R. I.,
December 1, 1904.—12-1-04.

Newport National Bank.

THE STOCKHOLDERS are hereby notified that the Annual Meeting for the election of directors, will be held at the Banking House Tuesday, January 10, 1905, at 3 o'clock P. M.
H. C. STEVENS, Cashier.



BOOTS & SHOES,
214 Thames Street,
NEWPORT, R. I.

IN BOILING WATER

Three Men Perished on Battleship Massachusetts

TRAPPED IN FIRE ROOM

Washer on Boiler Which Had Recently Been Thoroughly Tested Gave Way—Heroic Lieutenant Badly Scalded

Philadelphia, Dec. 16.—Caught in a trap and helpless to save themselves, three men lost their lives and four others, including Lieutenant William Cole, were terribly scalded by a rush of steam and boiling water in the fire room of the battleship Massachusetts, lying at the League Island navy yard. The dead are: Edward Bud, married, boilermaker and civilian; Andrew Hamilton, married, boilermaker and civilian; Charles Ritzel, boilermaker's helper and civilian.

The accident was caused by the giving way of a gasket, or rubber washer, on a boiler on the starboard side of the ship.

The Massachusetts has been at the navy yard for some time undergoing extensive repairs, particularly to the boilers and machinery. Although Captain Tausig and his complement of officers and men are aboard the ship, the Massachusetts is virtually in charge of the authorities of the navy yard. The boiler on which the accident occurred had recently been cleaned and thoroughly tested, and the boilermakers were at work on another boiler.

Without warning the gasket between the boiler plate and the boiler head gave way and a terrific rush of steam and hot water occurred. The doors of the fire room were closed at the time of the accident occurred and the only avenue of escape was a safety ladder. Only one man, Brunet, a ship's fireman, thought of the ladder and he escaped without a scar.

Few of those on the upper decks knew what had happened until the steam came rushing up from below. The work of rescue was prompt and to this promptness those who escaped death owe their thanks. The first to enter the fire hole was Lieutenant Cole. Without hesitating at becoming scalded by the hot water and steam, he entered quickly and dragged the men from the place to the door, where they were taken in charge by others. Bud and Hamilton were dead when found and Ritzel died a few minutes after being taken on deck.

Whether the gasket was defective or whether it had been carelessly put in place remains for the official court of inquiry to determine. It is said the boiler had been thoroughly overhauled and tested under a tremendous pressure of steam. At the time of the accident the steam pressure was only sufficient to run the ship's heating plant.

The accident will cause little or no delay in preparing the battleship for sea.

Admiral Dickens, commandant of the League Island navy yard, after a preliminary report had been made to him, named a board of inquiry. The board met immediately, but deferred making an inspection of the fire room until the deputy of the coroner of Philadelphia had made his investigation.

Thinks Statesman Underpaid

Washington, Dec. 13.—Senator Stewart has introduced a bill to fix presidential and congressional salaries. It proposes to raise the salary of the president to \$200,000 a year; the vice president and speaker of the house of representatives to \$20,000 each, and each senator, representative and delegate to \$10,000. It is provided that the bill shall take effect March 4, 1909.

Countess Under the Ban

Dresden, Dec. 15.—The divorced wife of the King of Saxony, now known as Countess Montignozze, has sent a request to the king that she be allowed to give Christmas presents to her five children. There is not the slightest probability of acquiescence. The display or sale of Countess Montignozze's picture has been forbidden by the Dresden prefecture.

Quarryman Loses Both Hands

Milford, N. H., Dec. 14.—By an explosion at Kittredge Lodge, three men were injured. They had put a heavy charge of powder in the ground, and upon its failure to explode hauled it up. The blast had hardly reached the surface when it exploded. Harry Bishop's hands were so badly mangled that it was necessary to amputate them.

In Interest of Pure Food

Washington, Dec. 14.—The chemistry division of the department of agriculture has issued a circular directing that hereafter all canned goods artificially colored or dyed must be so marked. Manufactured food products in which glucose has been used instead of sugar must also bear upon the label a statement to that effect.

Girls' Assault on Insane

Cambridge, Mass., Dec. 13.—Marshall Bean, who is alleged to have attacked several girls in Lowell a few months ago, throwing one from a bridge into the river, was declared insane in the superior court here and sentenced to the Bridgewater insane asylum.

Morton Continues in Cabinet

Washington, Dec. 13.—President Roosevelt announces that Secretary Morton, at his earnest request, has consented to remain in the cabinet after March 4, as secretary of the navy.

A Stroke of Bad Luck

New Haven, Dec. 14.—The new armory, erected at a cost of \$15,000 by troop A. C. N. G., was totally destroyed by fire last night just as the finishing touches of the painter's brush were to be applied. The fire started in the front of the building, where a large amount of paint and oils was stored, an overheated stove, it is believed, causing the combustion.

WARSHIP SKIPPED

Sevastopol the Only One That Escaped Destruction

RUSSIAN FLEET SMASHED

Japanese Can Now Place Their Vessels in Dock—Streets of Port Arthur Deserted—Much Damage Wrought

Headquarters of the Third Japanese Army, via Fusan, Dec. 15.—The battleship Sevastopol, the only Russian warship that escaped destruction, being docked when the other vessels were sunk after the Japanese captured 203-Metre hill, escaped from the dock and harbor last night and is now anchored under a protecting mountain. Some torpedo craft are also outside of the harbor.

The tremendous price in life paid by the Japanese for the capture of 203-Metre hill has been redeemed by the utter destruction of the Russian fleet. The Japanese fleet will now go into dock.

The commander of the naval guns overlooking Port Arthur, reporting at 10 o'clock Tuesday night, says: "Today's bombardment was principally directed against the arsenal and torpedo storehouse at Tiger's Tail peninsula and the vessels anchored in that vicinity. The storehouse was set on fire and burned in about an hour. About six shells struck the shops and three vessels used for various purposes were destroyed. One took fire and sank. The bombardment of buildings caused serious damage. The result of the indirect bombardment of the Sevastopol has not been ascertained, owing to the inclement weather."

The Japanese are working their advance on the shores of Pigeon bay on comparatively level ground against the Tai Yankow, Idzchun and Antzeshan forts. The approaches to the fortifications are easy, but the forts are enormously strong, and the near approach will be all the more difficult, as the sapping of trenches will have to be done through frozen ground.

The naval guns mounted on 203-Metre hill will be able to cover the advance of infantry against any of the western forts.

Grangers Are Flourishing

Greenfield, Mass., Dec. 14.—At the State Grange convention the various reports submitted showed the association to be in a most flourishing condition. There are now 175 granges in the state, with a membership of 18,250. The association owns property valued at more than \$100,000. The state treasurer has on hand \$7722. It was reported that a gratifying increase in the grange insurance business had been made during the year, the amount now being \$517,282.

Smuggled Goods on Cruiser

Newport News, Va., Dec. 16.—Customs officers at Old Point have seized on board the United States cruiser San Francisco a rich store of smuggled goods, including silks, cigars, china and ostrich feathers. The value of the goods seized cannot be ascertained, the officials declining to discuss the matter further than to admit that the confiscation was made. The seizure was effected just before the San Francisco sailed for Norfolk.

Inaugural Parade Plans

Washington, Dec. 13.—President Roosevelt's guard of honor in the inaugural parade on March 4 will be a squadron of about 50 picked men from his old regiment of Rough Riders—the First United States volunteer cavalry. It is the wish of the president that no other members of the Rough Riders take part in the parade.

Dowie Seizes With Creditors

Chicago, Dec. 14.—Zion City has paid the final installment on the big debt which a year ago involved it in sensational bankruptcy proceedings and threatened to wreck the gigantic enterprise established by John A. Dowie. Checks have been sent out in payment of the final 40 percent, approximately \$140,000 of the original indebtedness of more than \$400,000.

Belmont Heads Civic Federation

New York, Dec. 16.—August Belmont was last night elected president of the National Civic Federation to succeed the late Senator Hanna. The election took place at the dinner of the National Civic Federation, which was attended by 270 members of the federation. Samuel Gompers acted as toastmaster.

Rockhill to Succeed Conger

Washington, Dec. 13.—Mr. Conger, American minister to China, will be offered the American ambassadorship to Mexico. In any event, W. W. Rockhill, chief of the bureau of American republics, it is said, will succeed Conger at Pekin.

Earl Grey Reaches Ottawa

Ottawa, Dec. 14.—Earl Grey, Canada's new governor general, and party, received a hearty welcome on reaching here from Halifax. The mayor and aldermen of Ottawa presented Earl Grey with an address of welcome.

Record For Overland Wireless

Kansas City, Dec. 16.—Wireless telegraph messages were sent from Kansas City to Cleveland, 725 miles, without relaying. This is said to be the longest distance overland ever covered.

No Taxes For Ten Years

Woonsocket, R. I., Dec. 16.—Charles Tiborghien and brother of France will erect a \$500,000 plant in this city for the manufacture of fine worsteds, exemption from taxation for ten years having been granted by the city council. The exemption from taxation was offered in order to induce the enterprise to locate here.

SPECIAL

HOLIDAY SALE!

Commencing Saturday, December 17th, and continuing to and including New Year's Eve, December 31st.

TWO WEEKS OF SPECIAL PRICES.

TWO WEEKS OF Money Saving Values.

From Producer to You Means Money in Your Pocket.

Everything at New York Prices.

Specials Way Below Anything Offered.

| | | | |
|--|-----|--|--------|
| SUGAR | | PINEAPPLE | |
| 5 lbs. Granulated Sugar | 25c | Amcehat 1 lb., sliced, per can | 10c |
| Only 5 pounds to one purchaser and only with other goods. | | Regular price, 15c. In heavy syrup. | |
| COFFEE | | RAISINS | |
| Special Blend, 3 lbs. for | 50c | 4 Crown Loose Raisins, 3 lbs. for | 25c |
| The biggest value ever offered to the people of Newport. | | New goods. Elegant quality. Seeded, 1 lb. packages, each | 9c |
| FLOUR | | CURRENTS | |
| Amcehat, 4 bbl., (24 1-2 lbs.) bags | 89c | Loose, cleaned, 3 lbs. for | 25c |
| Finest quality Spring wheat flour. | | Fancy, 1 lb. cartons, each | 9c |
| PRUNES | | CITRON | |
| New stock, 80 to 1 lb. 4 lbs. for | 25c | Fancy Glace, per lb. | 18c |
| Fine quality. | | LEMON PEEL | |
| MINCE MEAT | | Fancy Glace, per lb. | 14c |
| Orion, 5 lbs. jars, each | 70c | ORANGE PEEL | |
| Fine quality, regular price, \$1.00 | | Fancy Glace, per lb. | 14c |
| Amcehat, 18 oz. jars each | 20c | NUTS | |
| Regular price, 30c. The finest quality in the United States. | | Assorted, per lb. | 15c |
| JELLY | | FIGS | |
| Gordon & Dilworth's 18 oz. tumblers, Assorted Jellies, to close out, each | 22c | Fine quality, per lb. | 15c |
| Regular price, 35c. | | Regular price, 20c. | |
| Gordon & Dilworth's 10 oz. tumblers, Assorted Jellies, to close out | 17c | 1 lb. baskets, finest quality | 20c |
| Regular price, 25c. Such prices never heard of. | | Regular price, 25c. | |
| PRESERVES | | PICKLES | |
| Gordon & Dilworth's 1-2 pint, Assorted Fruits, per jar | 18c | A few of Miss North's Assorted Varieties, in pints, each | 30c |
| Any variety you may select. | | While they last. | |
| Gordon & Dilworth's pint, Assorted Fruits, per jar | 35c | CHOCOLATE | |
| Any variety you may select. | | Baker's Genuine, per lb. | 82c |
| Gordon & Dilworth's quart, per jar | 70c | COCOA | |
| Any variety you may select. | | Baker's Genuine, 4 lb. cans, each | 20c |
| Make your selection while the variety is large. Regular price on 4 pints 30c., on pints, 50c. and 70c., on quarts, 85c., while they last at cut prices. Special prices on other lines of these goods. Call and see them. | | BAKING POWDER | |
| CANNED GOODS | | Royal, 1 lb. cans, each | 46c |
| Asparagus, Eagle, 2 1/2 lb. cans, each | 25c | Amcehat, 1 lb. cans, each | 35c |
| Ungraded. Fine quality and worth 35. | | Guaranteed equal to any on the market. | |
| STRING BEANS | | PLUM PUDDING | |
| Willert's, 2 lb. cans, 3 for Cheap at 15c. each. | 25c | Amcehat, 1 lb. cans, each | 20c |
| CORN | | Amcehat, 2 lb. cans, each | 40c |
| Monocacy, 3 cans for Best trade in the country. | 25c | The finest in the United States. | |
| LIMA BEANS | | Our guarantee with every can. | |
| Stoclaire, 3 cans for Another bargain. | 25c | CRACKERS | |
| TOMATOES | | Uneda Biscuits, per package, Only with other goods, and not over 6 packages to one purchaser. | 3c |
| Diamond Back, 3 cans for Solid packed; cans chuck full of tomatoes (not soup or slush). | 25c | Nabisco, per package | 20c |
| FRUITS | | "Nuff said." | |
| Flickinger's 1 1/2 lb. cans, 2 cans for To clean out all we have left. Assorted varieties. | 25c | PAPER TABLE DECORATIONS | |
| P-LACHES | | We have just added the most complete line of Lace Paper, Paper Doyles, Chop Holders, Paper Cases (for Ice Cream) Favors, etc., ever offered the people of Newport. | |
| Holly, Lemon Cling, 2 cans New goods in heavy syrup. | 15c | We invite your inspection. | |
| CHERRIES | | OLIVES | |
| Noreca Black, 3 lb. cans, 2 cans for | 45c | Amcehat, stuffed, per bottle | 9c |
| Regular price, 35c. each. | | Little fellows, but fine quality. | |
| Romaine, 2 lb. Red, 2 cans for Regular price, 25c. each. | 25c | GELATINE | |
| PEAS | | Amcehat, Shredded, per package, 1 package makes 4 pints jelly. | 9c |
| Livingston, 2 lb., 3 cans for Regular price 12 c. each. | 25c | PERFUMERY | |
| SUCCOFASH | | Special Holiday Packages, at Special Newport Prices. We import our own perfumes. It will pay you to examine our line before buying. | |
| Monocacy, 2 lb., 2 cans for Regular price, 15c. a can. | 25c | CHILI SAUCE | |
| PEARS | | Amcehat, Pints, per bottle | 25c |
| Paterson, 2 1/2 lb. cans, 2 for Regular price, 25c. a can. | 25c | The finest quality in the United States. Try a bottle. | |
| SAUER KRAUT | | RYE WHISKEY | |
| Libby's, 3 lb. cans, 2 cans for | 25c | (Something for the Gentlemen). Special Old Rye, 1 quart demijohn, fancy package of the genuine "Old Stuff," each | 90c |
| DEVILED HAM | | Regular price, \$1.25. Has age, is mellow; and fine quality. | |
| Libby's small cans, 5 cans for An eye-opener on price. | 20c | CIGARS | |
| TOMATOES IN GLASS | | Something more for the gentlemen. | |
| Amcehat stewed, per jar | 25c | King Roger, per hundred | \$4.50 |
| Regular price, 35c. | | The highest grade 5c. cigar on the market. | |
| | | You can buy them on our guarantee. | |

We have a host of Good Things for you. Our Christmas present to you is the opportunity to purchase seasonal goods, the goods you want NOW at YOUR PRICES. Prices to fit every one's pocket.

Acker, Merrill & Condit Co.,
299 THAMES STREET,
NEWPORT, R. I.
Come early. Place your orders now and avoid the rush, and the possibility of lines being closed out. Telephone orders appreciated.

Newport

Trust Company,

NEWPORT, R. I.

Capital - - - \$300,000.00

Surplus - - - \$120,000.00

Many people read about Safe Deposit Vaults but do not know exactly what they are. The officers of this Company will be pleased at any time to have you call and make a personal inspection of our equipment for the safe keeping of valuables.

OFFICERS:

FREDERICK TOMPKINS, President.
ANGUS McLEOD, Vice President.
THOMAS P. PECKHAM, Secretary and Treasurer.

J. Truman Burdick, President.
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Grant P. Taylor, Treasurer.
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W. H. Hammett, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANK OF NEWPORT.

Incorporated A. D. 1819.

NEWPORT, R. I.

NOTICE!

Under the provisions of the Act of the General Assembly passed at the January Session 1898 amending the charter of this bank NOTICE is hereby given that in July next this bank will pay in dividends upon all deposits of two thousand dollars or less at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum and upon all in the excess of two thousand dollars at the rate of 3 1-2 per cent. per annum.

All deposits for charitable purposes will be entitled to the higher rate of interest.
Newport, R. I., April 22d, 1904—S. P. TAYLOR, Treasurer.

Old Colony Street Railway Co

(ILLUMINATING DEPT.)

Electric Lighting. Electric Power.

Residences and Stores Furnished with Electricity at lowest rates.

Electric Supplies. Fixtures and Shades.

449 to 455 THAMES STREET, NEWPORT, R. I.

PURE CALIFORNIA HONEY,
Hecker's Buckwheat,
AUNT JEMIMA'S PANCAKE FLOUR,
Karo Corn Syrup.

If you are satisfied with the Coffee you are using don't try our

LAKE'S CORNER BRAND.

S. S. THOMPSON,

174 to 176 BROADWAY.

Holiday Attraction

—IN—

MILLINERY

—AT—

SCHREIER'S,

143 THAMES STREET.

GREAT BARGAIN SALE FROM NOW ON,

TO GIVE ALL A CHANCE TO BUY A

A Hat for the Holidays.

TRIMMED HATS, \$1.50 UP.

UNTRIMMED HATS, 10c., 19c., 39c., 48c., Choice Line.

CALL AND SEE OUR

Millinery Bargains

BOTH IN HATS AND TRIMMINGS.

Wall Papers

AT

HALF PRICE.

Greatest Bargains we have ever offered.

W. C. COZZENS & CO.,

138 Thames Street.

Discharged a Cargo of

Pittston W. A. Stove and Egg.

BRIGHT AND CLEAN.

A Splendid Coal for Winter Use.

This Pittston Coal is highly recommended by our customers as giving satisfaction everywhere. Try a ton and be convinced.

The Gardiner B. Reynolds Co.,

(OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.

Telephone No. 222-3 and 222-3.

Historical and Genealogical.

Notes and Queries.

In sending matter to this department the following rules must be absolutely observed: 1. Names and dates must be clearly written. 2. The full name and address of the writer must be given. 3. Make all queries as brief as is consistent with clearness. 4. Write on one side of the paper only. 5. In answering queries always give the date of the paper, the number of the query and the signature. 6. Letters addressed to contributors, or to be forwarded, must be sent in plain stamped envelopes, accompanied by the number of the query and its signature. Direct all communications to Miss E. M. TILLEY, care Newport Historical Rooms, Newport, R. I.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1904.

NOTES.

MATTHEW WEST
HIS
DESCENDANTS AND RELATIVES
WITH
NEW JERSEY PATENTS.
By Mrs. H. Ruth Cooke.
CONTINUED.

William (2) Morris b. 1612, of Dedham, Wales, d. at sea.
Mary (2) Morris b. 1614; m. Thomas Webber, son of Walter, nephew of Edward Webber.

Capt. Richard (2) Morris b. 1616; m. Sarah Pole; an adherent of Cromwell; was captain in a regiment; in 1661 it is recorded he bought 3000 acres near Harlem he called Morrisania; wife d. 1672 when her only child, Lewis, was 6 months old, his father died soon after; the above will tells the rest; that son known both as Col. and Hon. Lewis (3) Morris went to Jamaica before his marriage on Nov. 8, 1691 to Isabella (Graham, dau. James, Attorney Genl. of N. Y.), she buried Apr. 8, 1752; he app. Chief Justice of N. J. by his great friend Gov. Robert Hunter, for whom he named his second son; he d. at Trenton N. J., May 21, 1748; in 1744 he adjourned the House to Trenton from Burlington, that the Council might also adjourn and meet at same place, as the Governor's health was in such a condition he could not attend at Burlington, N. J. Vol. 4, Collections of N. J. Hist. Soc. says, that at 21 he was app. one of Gov. Hamilton's Council and a Judge of Common Right; 1748, petition of Isabella, widow of late Gov. Morris and Lewis Morris and Robert Hunter Morris executors of his will, for a recommendation to the Assembly to pay his salary as governor, from 1738 to time of his death May 21, 1748, which was paid from Sept. 23, 1738 to Sept. 23, 1744 at 1000 pounds a year, now due from Sept. 23, 1744 to May 21, 1748.

Children of Gov. Lewis Morris and Isabella Graham were; Elizabeth (4) Morris m. Anthony White, son of Anthony, son of Leonard White, Chief Justice of Bermuda. Anthony, Jr., in 1728, one of the Surrogates of East Jersey, also Judge of Admiralty to succeed his brother-in-law; Lewis Morris, Jr.; in 1751 was commissioned Lieut. Colonel; owned much property in and near New Brunswick, N. J. His son Anthony Walton White was a colonel of cavalry in Continental Army; this son b. 1650 in New Brunswick, N. J.; d. 1808; in 1775 was Aid-de-Camp to Genl. George Washington, also Major; Feb. 16, 1780 made Colonel, taken prisoner by the British and put on parole till close of war; was Brigadier General of United States Army from 1798 to 1800, and from 1798 to 1803 Adjutant General of New Jersey (see Vol. 9, New Jersey Hist. Collections).

11. Margaret (4) Morris mentioned in will of her father as unmarried in 1647.

Isabella or Arabella (4) Morris m. Richard Ashfield, bapt. Dec. 15, 1635 fourth son of Richard Ashfield, nephew of Thomas Hart one of the 24 East Jersey Proprietors, Thomas Hart coming to America in 1683; Mch. 15, 1682, Patent, James Duke of York and Albany, to James Earl of Perth, John Drummond of Lundry, Robert Barclay of Ewry, David Barclay Jr. of Ewry, Robert Gordon of Cluny, Arent Sommarus of Wallingford, Scotland, William Penn of Warrimburgh, Robert West of Middle Temple, London, Thomas Rudyard of London, Samuel Groume of Stepy, merchant, Thomas Hart of Eufield, merchant, Richard Mew of Stepy, merchant, Ambrose Rigg of Gaiton Place, Surrey, Thomas Cooper of London, merchant tailor, Gaven Lawry of London, merchant, Edward Bytting of Westminster, James Braine of London, merchant, William Gibson of London, haberdasher, John Heywood of London, skinner, Hug Hartshorne of London, skinner, Clement Plumsted of London, draper, Thomas Barker of London, merchant, Robert Turner of Dublin, Ireland, merchant and Thomas Warne of Duoin, merchant, for East Jersey for all that tract of land adjacent to New England, in the parts of America, lying and being to the westward of Long Island and Manhattan Island, bounded on the east part by the Moun Sea, and east by Hudson's river, and on the west by Delaware Bay or River, and extending southward to the main ocean as far as Cape May, at mouth of Delaware river, which tract was to be called New Caesarea or New Jersey, with all the lands, islands, rocks, rivers, mines, minerals, woods, marshes, waters, lakes, fisheries, hawkings, huntings, fowlings, and all other royalties, profits, commodities and hereditaments, unto the said premises belonging and appertaining. (see "Ghosts and Concessions" p. 141).

Dec. 3, 1685, Deed, Richard Ashfield of New York, merchant and wife Mary to William Clerk (Chick) of Freehold, for 480 acres in Wickatuck, Monmouth Co., west Peter Santanus, east Walter Centhall being lot No. 15, patented to Thomas Hart, one of the Proprietors who conveyed it to present grantor, Apr. 25, 1692. (see E. J. Deeds, Liber P. p. 8.) This reveals the name of the mother of Richard Ashfield Jr., who is a line in will, which was proved July 27, 1742.

Child of Isabella (Morris) and Richard Ashfield Jr. was Lewis (5) Ashfield, old enough in 1767, March 5, to be recommended by his uncle, Robert Hunter Morris, to the "Lords of Trade of London", for an appointment to the Council of New Jersey, which was appointed by Gov. Jonathan Belcher on account of his obnoxious conduct, publicly more than once; he married and lived near Shrewsbury, on a tract of 1000 acres, in a very large house, with apple and peach orchards, barn, stables and out-houses, so near the famous Shaw Spring, that when he, in 1765, advertised it for sale, he mentions this spring, in connection with his house, "It would sell extremely well a person who would keep a boarding house for

the numbers that come to that Spring for their health, and might in a little time, become a considerable place of resort for people of the best fashion." At the same time he offered for sale his "very fine farm of 600 acres lying upon the road leading from the Freehold Court House to Princeton, N. J., near 'Ironbury'." He had dau. Mary Ashfield, who m. Elisha Lawrence of Monmouth Co., he, the last of the Crown High Sheriffs of the County of Regiment and was made Lieut. Col. of First Battalion, and April 5, 1779 his property was confiscated and sold. At the Peace, Elisha, retired from the army on half pay, as Colonel, removed to a grant of land in Nova Scotia; next went to Cardigan, Wales, where he d. in 1811; his wife died in N. York, in 1777 (see Sabine's Loyalists, Vol. II, p. 5).

William Lawrence, Senr., first of the name in N. J. lived at Middletown, where his will, Dec. 3, 1701, mentions wife Elizabeth, and sons James, William, Benjamin, Elisha, Joseph and John and grandchild, Rebecca, Mary, Hannah, Elizabeth, Susanna and James Grover; William son of William; William son of Elisha.

Elisha Lawrence of upper Freehold made his will April 11, 1722; mentions sons Elisha, John and Joseph all under age, dau. Elizabeth wife of John Salter, dau. Hannah wife of Richard Salter, dau. Sarah wife of John Imlay; as he don't mention wife she must have died, she was Lucy Stout.

Anne (4) Morris m. Edward Antill 2d, and had Edward 3d, b. at Piscataway, N. J., April 11, 1752; graduate of King College (now Columbia) class of 1772; admitted to New York bar, but removed to Quebec, at beginning of the war was offered a commission in British Army, but instead offered himself to serve with Genl. Montgomery on his attack on Quebec, accepted and made Lieut. Col. of the Reg. called the "Congress Own", a Penn. one. He was captured by the British, placed on one of their Prison Ships, where he was seen by his brother Major John Antill, in service of the British, John secured his release on parole. Reached Long Island and had to wait for his exchange, after which he continued in Continental service until 1788, when licensed as Attorney General in New Jersey; d. at St. John May 21, 1789, says, William Nelson in his "Edward Antill, a N. Y. Merchant of 17 century and his Descendants."

Mary (4) Morris married ————
Pearse.
Euphemia (4) Morris married Capt. Norris.

To be continued.

QUERIES.

5074. GLADDING—Rev. Henry Gladding, b. 1711 at Bristol, R. I., d. in Vermont, 1801. Graduated at Harvard College 1738. He was a Baptist minister and resided in Dutchess County, N. Y., subsequently in the Wyoming Valley, Penn., and at one time at Ashford, Conn. He had a large family, but I have been unable to trace them. Can any one give a clue to his wife's parentage and the names of the children?—S. J. S.

5075. GARDINER—Who were the parents of Joanna Gardiner, who married Robert Stanton of Newport, Nov. 12, 1677?—E. B. P.

5076. SLOCUM—Who was Hannah, wife of Samuel Slocum, of Jamestown, R. I., married before 1717?—A. B.

5077. REMINGTON—Who was Clemeence, wife of Stephen Remington, of Jamestown, R. I., married before 1717?—A. B.

5078. SHRIEVER—Whom did Daniel Shriever, of Newport, R. I., marry? He had son John, b. 1728. A. B.

5079. SISON—Who was Mary Sison, wife of Gideon, of Newport, R. I., who had son Gideon, b. Dec. 1, 1763? A. B.

ANSWERS.

5065. BRINLEY—William Brinley m. 26, 11, 1704, Elizabeth (Corlies, b. Shrewsbury, 1, 5, 1687, dau. of George Corlies and first wife Exercise (Shattuck, Willam). Birth day of the week at Friends' Meeting house at Shrewsbury. (As I gave this marriage before in Mercury, will not repeat witness, except his grandmother Sarah Reape).

The first wedding Wm. Brinley attended in Shrewsbury was that of Robert Bonell to Easter Wardell, in 1699, but he is named in Monmouth in 1697 being a son of William Brinley and Elizabeth Reape, where his grandparents, William and Sarah Reape, owned huge possessions and by will of Sarah Reape made Apr. 12, 1715, he received part of them, besides being made executor of her will.

He wife of William Brinley did not attend as many weddings in Shrewsbury as he did, but together they witnessed the marriage of Anthony Woodward of Freehold to Constant Williams of Shrewsbury, 2, 10, 1718, at house of John Williams in Shrewsbury. Again 12, 6, 1730, William and Elizabeth Brinley witnessed marriage of John Woolley to Rachel Clark, being his second marriage, at the house of John Woolley, the groom. Again, 12, 11, 1731, William and Elizabeth Brinley witnessed the second marriage of William Corlies (brother of Elizabeth Brinley) to Sarah Wing, at house of Sarah Wing in Shrewsbury. Again, 25, 7, 1735, William Brinley and his son William attended and witnessed marriage of Rich rd Fitch-Randolph Woodbridge to Elizabeth Corlies of Shrewsbury, at house of John Corlies (brother of Elizabeth Brinley who was not there). Nor was she at wedding of Thomas White and Elizabeth Lippincott 18, 10, 1735, but her husband, William Brinley was.

In 1742 Wm. Brinley took up much land in what is now Brick Township, N. J. In 1755 William Brinley and his son John Brinley deeded land at Potapeck Neck to Joseph Wardell (son-in-law of Wm. Brinley), son of Samuel Wardell.

Children of William Brinley and Elizabeth (Corlies) were:

1. Francis Brinley, alive in 1715 when Sarah Reape made her will.
2. William Brinley, m. 19, 7, 1739, Elizabeth Lippincott, both of Shrewsbury, at house of Daniel Lippincott in Shrewsbury.
3. John Brinley m. Elizabeth Huett 17, 11, 1744, at Friends' Meeting House.
- Children of John and Elizabeth (Huett) Brinley were:
1. William Brinley, b. 21, 10, 1745.
2. John Brinley, b. 13, 10, 1745.
3. Lydia Brinley, b. 3, 6, 1751.
4. Joseph Brinley, b. 25, 12, 1754.
5. A daughter, b. 18, 3, 1758, to have been named Deborah if it had lived.
6. Eunice Brinley, b. 4, 10, 1750.

BE YOUNG AGAIN—BE HUMAN.

Who'd have the heart to take this dear old Santa Claus from his precious little ones. Banish the thought, 't would rob them of the dearest treasure of their innocent, happy, young lives. Encourage them in the thought, bring them here to see the dear kind-hearted old fellow. Let them join the laughing, happy crowds that throng this store. They'll enjoy the feast that Santa has spread for them. Xmas time is children's time, the very happiest time of their whole lives. Live for them just these few days, live with them, be young again yourself, the happiness 't will bring you will pay a thousand times over.

FOR THE CHILDREN.

Rocking Horses.

On platform. Completely equipped with removable bridle, padded saddle, built on frame that can't tip over, from \$2.70
Great big fellows almost life size. My! Wouldn't the youngster be proud of it. \$8.65

Express Wagons.

Metal body, metal wheels, iron axle, good size, shaved spoke wheels, iron axles. \$1.25
Good size, shaved spoke wheels, iron axles. \$1.25

Shoo Flies.

For the little miles too young for the saddle—they'll enjoy it just as much. 65c
Large sized oak ones on swinging frame, upholstered seat and tray. \$1.55

Go-Carts.

Quite the thing for a change. Beauties in fancy colored rattan and wood. 65c, to \$5.45

Baby Robes.

Ought to have one for the little ones this winter. 'Twill keep Jack Frost from biting their toes. Woolly ones, flannel lined, with flap. \$3.75
Pockets for Go-Carts, will keep them snug as a bug in a rug. \$3.85

Puff and Powder Boxes.

Gold and silver plated tops. 20c., 25c., 45c., 75c.

Child Comfort.

Like big folks—that's what pleases the little ones most. How big they feel in a little chair like mamma's. Here are some just the sort.
Large Little Arms Rockers of rattan, with full roll and fancy back. \$2.25
Others for 75c

From Grandma to Baby.

Christmas comes just in time for grandma's first present to the dear little thing. Let it be a high chair. The little tot is just old enough to sit at the table.
A beauty—all oak, with tray. \$1.10
On wheels. Adjustable to two positions. \$2.25

Doll Carriages.

Tiny Carriages for tiny misses. \$1.00
Good-sized Carriages, upholstered with shades to match. \$1.50

Children's China Things.

Bread and Milk Sets, 25c
Oatmeal Sets, 85c
Mugs, 10c
Dinner and Tea Sets, 23 pieces, beautifully decorated. \$2.00

Infants' Sets.

Soft brush and fine comb with gold and silver plated backs. 85c

Misses' Sets.

Brush, comb and hand mirror with beautifully designed backs in gold and silver plate. \$1.25

Open Every Evening Until Christmas.

A. C. TITUS CO.,

225-229 THAMES STREET.

REAL ESTATE.

A few houses to rent taken from our long list.

FOR RENT.

| (TENEMENTS.) | \$10 per Mo. | (COTTAGES.) | \$15 per Mo. |
|------------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| Two for Four for | 11 " " | One for | 20 " " |
| One for | 12 " " | Two for | 30 " " |
| One for | 13 " " | Two for | 55 " " |
| Three for | 15 " " | Two for | 40 " " |
| | 16 " " | One for | 60 " " |

WM. E. BRIGHTMAN,

COR. SPRING AND FRANKLIN STREETS.

P. O. Box 3.

INSURANCE.

Telephone 5.

Acker, Merrill & Condit Company,

299 THAMES STREET, NEWPORT, R. I.

....10,000....

"La Rapturco" Clear Havana Cigars,

MANUFACTURED AT TAMPA, FLORIDA.

Eight for 25c.

Fifty for \$1.50.

7. Jacob Brinley, b. 4, 12, 1763. Their mother died 14, 2, 1768, she daughter of William Huett, or Huelt, and Lydia (Worthley, dau. of John and Elizabeth (Hance), John Worthley.
4. Hannah Brinley, m. July 8, 1749, Joseph Wardell, son of Samuel.
5. Thomas Brinley not alive in 1715 when his great grandmother, Sarah Reape, made her will on 12th of April, as she mentions her grandson William Brinley who has sons Francis & William. Thomas Brinley and Sarah Leonard had license to marry July 15, 1746; perhaps b. 1715.
6. Elizabeth Brinley and John Mount Jr. had license to marry Aug. 23, 1745.—H. R. C.

5068. CRANDALL—From a member of the Kenyon family I have the following that will be an addition to your article:—Joseph Crandall, son of the Rev. John Crandall, married 1st Debora, daughter of Robert and Ruth (Hubbard) Bartlett, and had James, born May 12, 1719. He married February 27, 1742, Damaris Kenyon.

Children:
Eunice, b. Jan. 24, 1743; d. y.
Elizabeth, b. June 24, 1744.
Ezekiel, b. Oct. 11, 1746.
Damaris, b. Sept. 8, 1749.
Enoch, b. Feb. 1, 1752.
Christopher, b. Sept. 1, 1755.
Augustus, b. March 27, 1761.
Cynthia, b. Feb. 4, 1763.
Charlotte, b. May 10, 1764.
James, b. July 16, 1768.
Damaris married James Pendleton of Westerly, son of Jeremiah, Esq., James.

Who were the parents of Damaris Kenyon who married James Crandall?—J. LEB. W.

Middletown.

Following a pleasant annual custom, which has been carried out for a number of years, Mr. and Mrs. Joel Peckham and Mr. and Mrs. J. Overton Peckham spent Monday with Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Albino, it being Mrs. Joel Peckham's birthday. The favor is returned in February, when the same company spend the day with Mr. and Mrs. Joel Peckham upon Mrs. Albino's birthday.

The Christmas Parish festival of the Berkeley Memorial Chapel will be held

Christmas eve, Saturday, December 24, at the town hall.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Ward entertained the Paradise Reading Club Wednesday, the topics being "Roger Williams" and "Old Buildings in Newport."

The quarterly conference, to have been held Wednesday evening, at the vestry of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was obliged to be postponed, owing to the illness of Rev. A. J. Coultas.

During the absence of Mr. J. Overton Peckham, who expects to leave for Cuba in January, Mrs. Peckham will spend the winter with her sister, Mrs. Albert A. Anthony.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Clarence Peckham expect to spend January and a portion of February in the South.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur W. Chase entertained the Epworth League, Wednesday evening.

Owing to a sudden illness which attacked Mrs. Joseph Anthony while visiting her husband's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Anthony, Mr. and Mrs. Anthony and their sons have been spending several weeks there. They have now gone to the Fales' Cottage, East Main Road, where they are to live with Mr. Howard Green, Mrs. Anthony's father.

A very pleasant gathering was enjoyed Wednesday evening at "Beech-nice" formerly known as the Talbot Place, Bliss Mine Road, when Miss Grace J. Peckham entertained a party of friends at the home of her mother, Mrs. Herman Peckham. Games and music were enjoyed followed by refreshments and the gathering broke up at midnight. The house was most attractively and tastefully decorated with a profusion of holly and realistic "flowers" which were skillfully made from vegetables. 30 invitations were issued including guests from Newport, Middletown, Portsmouth and Tiverton. Miss Lottie Manchester of Tiverton assisted Miss Peckham in entertaining.

Steamer Priscilla is at the Old Colony shops for a thorough overhauling. The shops are now quite busy and a large number of men is employed.

Weather Bulletin.

Copyrighted 1904 by W. T. Foster.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 10, 1904.—Last bulletin gave forecasts of disturbance to cross the continent Dec. 15 to 17, warm wave 14 to 18, cool wave 17 to 21. Next disturbance will reach Pacific coast about Dec. 20, cross west of Rockies by close of 21, great central valleys 22 to 24, eastern states 25. Warm wave will cross west of Rockies about Dec. 20, great central valleys 22, eastern states 24. Cool wave will cross west of Rockies about Dec. 23, great central valleys 25, eastern states 27.

This disturbance of the atmosphere must be recorded as one of the most important of our winter storms, particularly in our northeastern states and Canada's eastern provinces. The word storm must not be erroneously defined. Use it and it is generally used in meteorology in the same sense that we use snow-storm, rain-storm, hail-storm, etc., and should be understood to signify that weather features will take on greater intensity, be of greater force than usual. Chief Moore says I do harm in predicting storms but we cannot well get along without using the word storm and my readers should learn to rightly apply the word.

About December 25 this disturbance is expected to be in the Ohio valley and our great lakes and from that day till it reaches middle of north Atlantic ocean it will increase in force and from 28 to 29 it will be a furious storm, bad for those who would avoid mountainous ocean waves and sea sickness. At the same time 28 to 29, equally severe storms will cover west of Rockies and the Pacific coast as the last storm disturbance of December will reach Pacific coast about that time.

Heavy rains or snows will come with the last of the December storm. This disturbance to cross continent 21 to 25 and its cool wave 26 to 27 will carry us into the holidays and I am not expecting from them very cold weather nor very much rain or snow.

Friends of my weather work will do a favor by sending me any newspaper article, for or against my forecasts. In reference to Chief Moore's threat to take revenge on cities permitting the publication of my forecasts the Washington Daily Times, whose editorial editor, Munroe's Magazine, says: "The annoyance displayed by Chief Moore is due to the monthly forecasts of a western scientist who got on the nerves of the chief by predicting to be astonishingly correct in his estimate of the kind of weather the elements would cut, the time each storm would be pulled off and farther more, because he did not wait till two or three days before a storm was due before predicting it would strike a particular locality at a given time. He tells all about it a month ahead. This western weather prophet has made his home in Washington for the past year and has not been treated with marked cordiality at the weather bureau."

"A MAN WITHOUT A COUNTRY."

Has been aptly termed the man who has not seen his own. It would apply better to one who has not seen his National Capitol, a small portion of which he holds a deed for, and which he can claim through the courtesy of the government officials, and the many interesting places to visit guided by a Royal Blue Line personally conducted Washington party; \$18.00 covers the entire expense of the trip of a week from New York. Your hotel and programme are all arranged in advance, thus saving the traveler the small annoyances incidental to travel alone. Our dates from New York are January 7th and 21st, February 4th and 18th, March 18th, April 1st, April 15th and 29th, and May 13th. Drop us a postal for illustrated literature and details. Jos. P. Taggart, N. E. P. A., 360 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

Some people are so polite that it always seems as though they want to borrow money

CITY OF NEWPORT.

POLICE DEPARTMENT,
Newport, R. I., Dec. 12, 1904.

Sledding Notice.

In compliance with the provisions of Section 10 of Chapter 10 of the City Ordinance the following named streets are hereby designated as sledding places for

SINGLE SLEDS ONLY:

Manford Street, North Baptist Street, Sherman Street, Mary Street, Prospect Hill Street, Barney Street, Extension Street, Washington Square (north side).

DOUBLE SLEDS

may be used on Mann Avenue, Everett Street, Catherine Street (east end of R. I. Ave.), Old French Road (east end of R. I. Ave.), Old French Road (west end of R. I. Ave.), Narragansett Avenue (west of Spring Street), but not elsewhere.

By order of B. H. RICHARDS,
Chief of Police.

Sheriff's Sale.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

NEWPORT, SC. SHERIFF'S OFFICE.
Newport, September 21st, A. D. 1904.

BY VIRTUE and in pursuance of an Execution, Number 284, issued out of the District Court of the First Judicial District of Rhode Island, within and for the County of Providence, on the Tenth day of September, A. D. 1904, and returnable to the said Court December 10, A. D. 1904, upon a judgment rendered by said Court on the sixth day of September, A. D. 1904, in favor of Addison C. Albert, of Fall River, in the County of Bristol, in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, plaintiff, and against Harry McIntyre, Intyre, of Tiverton, in the County of Newport, defendant, I have this day at 9 minutes past 9 o'clock, p. m. (the time of said execution on all the right, title and interest, which the said defendant, Harry McIntyre had on the 26th day of March, A. D. 1904, at 30 minutes past 9 o'clock, p. m. (the time of said attachment on the original writ) and to a certain lot, parcel of land with all the buildings and improvements thereupon, situated in the Town of Tiverton, in said County of Newport, in Tiverton, in Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, and bounded:

1st Parcel—Northerly by land of J. Otis Hambley and by land formerly of Francis King; Easterly, by land of persons unknown to grantors as to ownership; Southerly, by land of H. E. Fox; and Westerly, by land of C. A. Hambley and J. Otis Hambley, containing two hundred acres, more or less or however otherwise bounded or described, it being the home- stead farm of the late George W. Fox, and was devised to said Harry McIntyre by his will and testament. The eight rod way leads through the above described premises and is excepted herefrom.

2d Parcel—A certain tract or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate in Tiverton aforesaid, and bounded and described as follows, viz: Westerly, by Fish Pond; Southerly, by land supposed of one Hefey, and by lands now or formerly of H. E. Fox; Easterly, by Stafford Pond and by land of Otis Hambley; and Northerly, by the Eagleville Road, by land of James Cahill and by land of persons unknown to the grantor, containing about seventy-five (75) acres, more or less, and being the farm sometimes known as the Cory Place.

Notice is hereby given that I will sell the said attached and levied on estate at a Public Auction to be held in the Sheriff's Office, in said City of Newport in said County of Newport, on the Tenth day of December, A. D. 1904, at 12 o'clock noon, for the sum of said execution, debt, interest on the same, cost of suit, my own fees and all contingent expenses, if sufficient.

FRANK L. DEBLOIS,
Deputy Sheriff.

Court of Probate, Middletown, R. I., November 21, A. D. 1904.
CHARLES A. ALBRO and WILLIAM G. ALBRO present to this Court their petition in writing, praying that an instrument in writing therewith presented, bearing date October 16, 1904, purporting to be the last will and testament of their uncle, ISAAC ALBRO, late of said Middletown, deceased, may be proved, approved, allowed and recorded, and that letters testamentary on the estate of said deceased may be granted to them, said petitioners as the Executors named in said will.

It is ordered that the consideration of said petition be referred to the Court of Probate, to be held at the Town Hall in said Middletown, on Monday, the nineteenth day of December next, A. D. 1904, at one o'clock p. m., and that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week at least, in the Newport Mercury.

ALBERT L. CHASE,
Probate Clerk.

GUARDIAN'S NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED has been appointed by the Court of Probate of Middletown, R. I., Guardian of the person and estate of her son, EDWARD NEWTON BLISS, a minor above the age of fourteen years, residing in said Middletown, as given bond to said Court and duly qualified her office as such Guardian, and she hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate to present them within six months from the date hereof, and those indebted thereto will make payment to the undersigned.

MARTHA C. BLISS,
Guardian.

Middletown, R. I., Oct. 29, 1904—10-3474